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DEFENSE ACT CHANGES TO STREAMLINE ANTITERRORIST EFFORT

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 3 Feb 83 p 3

[Text]

LEGISLATIVE changes are being planned by the Federal Government, in an effort to streamline anti-terrorist measures.

The Minister for Administrative Services, Mr Newman, said yesterday changes would be made to the 1903 Defence Act to make it easier for armed forces to be used to counter terrorist activities.

He said that under Section 51 of the Act, a complex procedure had to be followed by a State government seeking assistance from the military.

This included obtaining the permission of local magistrates and other hangovers from colonial days.

"The procedure does work as it now stands and we have proved that recently in the case of the Brisbane TAA ex-

tortion," Mr Newman said.

"But the changes will make the business simpler while still keeping the many safeguards that have been built into the legislation."

The amending legislation is expected to come before Parliament in March and will set out precise procedures for terrorist situations.

Where a State police force believes it needs the help of the military it will be up to the State Government to put a request through the Governor to the Governor-General.

This request will be passed to the Federal Government and will be dealt with by the Prime Minister and ministers for Administrative Services and Defence.

CSO: 4200/6007

AUSTRALIA

TERRITORIAL WATER LIMITS, FEDERAL-STATE CONTROLS REVISED

New Baseline Calculation

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 5 Feb 83 p 5

[Text]

**CANBERRA.**— Australia's boundary will be set wider from Monday week.

Australia's legal expansion from February 14 will result from the use of new baselines from which Australia's three-mile territorial sea zone will be calculated.

The Attorney-General, Senator Durack, announced the change yesterday, without saying how much bigger this would make Australia and its territorial seas.

The new baselines will be calculated not from the low-water mark around the coastline but from a line marking the positions of Australia's lowest astronomical tides.

That means the three-mile zone will start from the point on the coastline where the lowest tides possible can be predicted to occur under average meteorological conditions.

Torres Strait will be exempt from the new system. The Torres Strait Treaty between Australia and Papua New Guinea will continue to govern boundaries in that area.

Senator Durack said this exception was a significant step towards implementing the Torres Strait Treaty as soon as possible.

## State Responsibilities

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 7 Feb 83 p 5

[Text]

A 10-YEAR dispute between the Federal and State governments over control of Australian waters has officially been resolved.

The Prime Minister, Mr Fraser, yesterday announced the proclamation of the final sections of the Offshore Constitutional Settlement agreed to at a premiers' conference in 1979.

The Federal Government on February 14 will officially give the State Governments control of the sea from the low tide mark to three miles out.

The remaining area from the three miles to the 200-mile zone will be controlled jointly by Federal and State authorities.

The agreement follows years of consultation after a High Court decision in 1975 which affirmed the Commonwealth's complete control of the offshore zone.

Mr Fraser said the Government believed the control of the three-mile offshore zone was better left to the States except on matters of "overriding national or international significance".

The Minister for Primary Industry, Mr Nixon, said Federal and State fisheries officials were now working towards developing a single law governing the management of fisheries.

The Minister for National Development and Energy, Senator Carrick, said a common code for offshore mining would come into force.

CSO: 4200/6008

AUSTRALIA

COUNTRY FACES 'MAJOR SHIPPING DISPUTE'; UNION THREATENS ACTION

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 14 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by Lim Say Boon]

[Text]

MELBOURNE, Sunday

AUSTRALIA faces a major shipping dispute which could tie up all ships on Asian routes and antagonise its neighbours.

In a bid to prevent the Australian National Line (ANL) from laying up its vessel because of the recession, the Seamen's Union of Australia and the Merchant Service Guild have threatened to take industrial action against flag of convenience ships plying Asian routes.

They warned that they "would not sit idly by" and allow an Australian ship to be withdrawn from the South-east and East Asian routes while flag of convenience ships continued to ply the routes "unimpeded."

Mr Pat Geraghty, the federal secretary of the Seamen's Union, which last year sparked off trade tensions between Singapore and Australia when it imposed industrial bans on the Singapore-registered vessel, The Pacific Viking, has warned:

"Australian seamen will not be joining the dole queue while flags of convenience operators continue unimpeded at the expense of Australian ships."

The Merchant Service Guild has decided that unless ANL's Australian Enterprise was kept in service, a campaign of industrial disruption would be waged.

The Russian carrier Fesco, the Israeli carrier Zim, and the Panamanian flag fleet of Hongkong's Island Line, have been marked for industrial action.

Mr Geraghty said there were few bona fide national carriers plying the South-east and East Asian routes. Most of them had no links to the countries on the Asian routes.

He warned that "no shipping line can expect to be absolved" from any "industrial action we take to keep an Australian flag vessel in the trade, because our 16 per cent share of that trade is now to be halved to 8 per cent."

**Marked**

CSO: 4200/444

## REBEL UNIONS DEFY AGREEMENT; INDUSTRIAL UNREST SPREADS

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 17 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by Lim Say Boon]

[Text]

MELBOURNE, Wed. — Industrial unrest is spreading in Australia as rebel unions defy an agreement reached between the country's new Labour government and the trade union movement barely a month ago not to resort to industrial action.

A shipping dispute, which threatens to tie up all ships, a threat of industrial action by Melbourne's waterfront workers and a spreading industrial ban on some building projects have reached flashpoint.

**Dispute**

Just under a month ago, the trade unions agreed that they would not resort to industrial action if the Labour Party came to power pending a planned national economic summit on wages, prices and jobs. The summit is now scheduled for April 4.

However, one dispute, over a decision by the Australian National Line (ANL) to withdraw

its container ship "Australian Enterprise" from the East Asian trade because of a steady decline in its cargo earnings, has resulted in two of the most powerful maritime unions in Australia imposing work bans on flags of convenience ships.

The Hongkong Island Line's "Potal Island" has been stranded in Sydney because of the bans.

The vessel was assisted to a lay-up berth last weekend by tugs manned by members of the Seamen's Union of Australia (SUA) and the Merchant Service Guild where it is expected to remain stranded until work bans are lifted.

Also, an increasing number of ships are being refused pilotage, tugs and berthing services when they arrive at Australian ports.

Mr Pat Geraghty, the federal secretary of SUA, which last year held a Singapore registered vessel "The Pacific Viking" hostage, last week warned that the unions could take industrial action to tie up flags of convenience

ships if ANL withdrew the "Australian Enterprise."

"Australian seamen will not be joining a dole queue while cross traders and flags of convenience operators continue unimpeded at the expense of Australian ships," he said.

In the latest developments, crew members of the "Australian Enterprise" are refusing to leave the vessel.

Representatives from three shipping lines — the Russian Far Eastern Shipping Company, Israel's Zim and the Hongkong Island Line — have appealed to the government to intervene.

**Retirement**

Meanwhile, waterfront workers in Melbourne are also contemplating industrial action over early voluntary retirement.

In the construction industry, the rebel Builders Labourers Federation is extending its industrial bans on projects despite appeals by the Australian Council of Trade Unions, a peak union body, for it to return to work.

BRUNEI

## BRUNEI PREPARES FOR NEW ROLE

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 14 Mar 83 p 14

[Article by Ismail Kassim]

[Text]

WHEN Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone goes round on his planned visits to the five Asean countries in early May, he will also make a stopover in the tiny Sultanate of Brunei.

The decision to include Brunei in the tour reflects the recognition in Tokyo of the impending independence of Brunei.

From Jan 1 next year, Brunei will finally shed off its lingering British protectorate status after an association that dates back to the middle of the 19th Century.

But Brunei, which has been reduced in size into two tiny enclaves on the northern shores of Borneo by territorial encroachments of adventurers and colonialists in the past, is quite unlike many other newly emerging nations of the Third World.

Long before the British came, it was already in existence, albeit in a state of weakness, but with a glorious past of an empire that included parts of the Philippines and the entire island of Borneo.

British protection helped to stabilise and preserve the status quo. So for Brunei, independence will just mean its re-emergence as a fully sovereign state.

Jan 1 is not likely to be adopted as its National or Independence Day. There may not even be any celebrations or any formal ceremonies to mark the occasion as the authorities may prefer to hold them at a more appropriate time.

In many ways, independence will be a formalisation of a de facto

situation for the estimated 200,000 population as the Sultanate has been handling its own internal affairs since the revision of its Constitution in 1959. Only defence and foreign affairs have been and are being handled by the British.

### Significant

The indications so far are that there will not be any significant changes in the system of government or in domestic policies.

The 1959 Constitution officially declared Islam as the official religion and Malay as the official language. There are reports that the authorities are planning to introduce Islamic laws gradually.

Even now Brunei is already run like any Islamic state. The power to rule is vested in the hands of the ruler, Sultan Sir Muda Hassanal Bolkiah, a 36-year-old Sandhurst-trained helicopter pilot who ascended to the throne in 1967 following the abdication by his father.

After independence, a

Cabinet system with members of the Royal family playing key roles is likely to be introduced. It resembles the system of government adopted by Saudi Arabia and the tiny emirates in the Gulf states.

Islamic fundamentalism is not a problem in Brunei. As an official quipped: "We are already a strict Islamic country."

Alcoholic drinks can only be served in certain premises and only to non-Muslims. There are no state-run lotteries or Toto booths as all forms of gambling are prohibited by the authorities.

Most Bruneians accept the spartan features of an Islamic way of life as they are strict Muslims, while the non-Muslims, namely Chinese residents who number about 50,000, are not affected as there is freedom of worship.

While there may not be any significant change following the re-emergence of Brunei as an independent state, the authorities are busily preparing for that day in many other ways.

The pace of development around the capital, Bandar Seri Begawan, and the nearby Kampung Ayer, where an estimated one-quarter of the population live, has quickened in the last one year.

An ultra modern 500-bed hospital has just been completed. A new national stadium is coming up and several high-rise buildings to house government departments are in varying stages of completion.

In the suburbs outside the capital, a new multi-million dollar palace and a building complex to accommodate foreign embassies, referred to locally as Diplomatic Row, are being readied for use.

There seems to be an air of purpose in the capital as the bureaucracy is being shaken up to meet future challenges and new departments such as for foreign affairs and defence are in the process of being set up.

In the last few years, Brunei has started establishing its links especially with its Asean neighbours to pave the way for the day when it will take up its role as another independent nation in the region.

Sultan Hsamanal Bolkiyah paid an official visit to Indonesia in 1981, while his younger brother, Prince Mohamad, led a delegation to the Asean Foreign Ministers' Conference in Singapore last year.

The acting Menteri Besar, Pehin Abdul Aziz, paid a three-day visit to Singapore earlier this year. Last year, he was in Malaysia.

Brunei has also been playing hosts to visiting foreign dignitaries including Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam and Singapore Foreign Minister Mr S. Dhanabalan in the last 12 months.

Brunei has also exchanged representative offices with Malaysia and Singapore and these will be upgraded to High Commission level after independence.

It will also join Asean as the sixth member and apply for membership in the United Nations, the Commonwealth and the Islamic Conference Organisation.

Brunei is more fortunate as it will not face many of the urgent problems besetting other

newly-independent nations which shed off their colonial status.

Nation-building is not a problem as there is no controversy over language, religion or race. Loyalty to the state already exists as Brunei is not a creation of the old colonial order.

## Envy

On the economic level, Brunei enjoys a level of living that is the envy of many others, largely because of the huge revenues earned from oil and natural gas exports.

Its per capita income at over \$13,000 is the highest in Asia after Japan. Its citizens do not pay income tax and enjoy extensive state subsidies on health and education.

Despite an abortive coup in 1962, there is no serious internal dissension against the Sultanate as the authorities have made it a point to ensure that its prosperity is passed down to everyone.

Brunei also has a small and well-trained army of about 5,000 men divided into two infantry regiments, an air wing and a naval flotilla.

Under the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation that will come into effect next year, Britain is to help in the training of the military.

But Brunei is situated in a region which has been noted for its stability and high growth. The Asean countries have welcomed its independence and look forward to it playing a positive role in regional affairs.

Without any internal or external threat, Brunei will be able to concentrate its efforts towards the creation of a more just and prosperous nation.

## BRUNEI FACED WITH CULTURE CLASH

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Mar 83 p 8

[Article by Anthony Shang]

[Text]

**VISITORS** arriving at Bandar Seri Begawan airport may be surprised to see Royal Nepal Airlines aircraft on the tarmac. But for the 1,800 Gurkhas stationed in Brunei, the cargo of mail and supplies from home serves as a reminder of their villages 3,000 miles away.

The Gurkhas symbolise Britain's lingering presence in this protectorate which has been self-governing since 1959. The ruler, 36-year-old Sultan Sir Muda Hassanal Bolkiah, knows that his father was indebted to the British for crushing the rebellion led by the socialist Party Rakyat Brunei in 1962.

It seems certain that the British Gurkha battalion guarding key oil installation will stay on after full independence on December 31, though details have yet to be finalised. A private force of some 1,000 men, mostly Gurkhas and officers who have retired from the British Army, has been in existence for five years. Government spending on defence is a good measure of its insecurity: at nearly B\$500 million (5,750 million baht) a year it forms the biggest slice of the budget.

Brunei's prosperity is based on the export of oil and liquefied natural gas (LNG). Falling oil prices caused Brunei's gross domestic product per capita to fall 20 per cent in 1982 to B\$17,600 (202,400 baht) — but it remains the second highest in Asia. And the 220,000 population has been cushioned by a welfare state unparalleled in the developing world.

Neither citizens nor residents pay income tax. Petrol and basic foods are heavily subsidised. State handouts

cover the cost of burials and transport for wedding celebrations. The state provides free medical services and education right through to secondary level. Remote regions are reached by mobile clinics and a 'flying doctor' service.

Perhaps the best example of the schizophrenic character of Brunei's modernisation can be found in Kampong Ayer, a conglomeration of about 20 water villages. Despite government inducements to come ashore, the Kampong population has grown to 50,000.

But their homes are filled with every modern comfort. TV aerials compete for space with washing lines. In the water below, motorised water-taxis and fishing boats co-exist with heaps of garbage thrown out by the residents above.

Oil and LNG account for 97 per cent of export earnings. Since the discovery of onshore oil in 1929, Brunei Shell Petroleum has been the sole producer in the state. Subsequent offshore discoveries have ensured supplies through to the next century.

Until recently, LNG compensated for falling oil prices and production cutbacks. Exports of LNG last year amounted to B\$3 billion (345 billion baht) or one-third of export earnings, making Brunei the world's second largest exporter. However, the continuing worldwide recession and energy conservation measures in the industrialised countries may threaten this level of profitability.

Sawnwood and timber logging is virtually the only other industrial activity. Fishing, former mainstay of

the Malay economy, is a dying occupation. The younger generation in Kampong Ayer prefer government jobs. So Brunei catches only 70 per cent of the fish it consumes.

In agriculture, the position is even worse. Brunei imports 80 per cent of its food. Rice and rubber production has halved in the last seven years. Many farmers work only part-time in their fields. High wages in administration have made farming less attractive.

"Brunei wants to be more self-sufficient in food in the future," says Chua Pheck Siong, deputy-director of the Economic Planning Unit. "Projects such as the Agricultural Training Centre in Sinaut are geared to training young full-time commercial farmers."

In the last decade, Brunei has tried to diversify away from oil. Comprehensive industrialisation has been ruled out because of the small domestic market and the headstart conceded to rapidly industrialising neighbours in Southeast Asia.

Another constraint is the labour shortage, both skilled and unskilled, made more acute by the locals' preference for office jobs. Six out of every ten workers are migrants, mainly Ibans from the neighbouring Malaysian state of Sarawak, who work in sawmills and on construction sites. In recent years, unskilled workers have been recruited from Thailand, Philippines and Bangladesh.

The pace of modernisation sometimes clashes with the Government's efforts to build a national identity. Western consumerism has nurtured a 'Coca Cola' culture among the young. Islam and this "pop" culture look set for a head-on confrontation.

The powerful Religious Affairs Department exerts a strong influence in maintaining Islam as a way of life. There are over 100 religious schools and four Arabic schools in the state. Illicit sex and 'close proximity' are the most common offences dealt with by the religious courts, and tougher Islamic laws may soon be announced to deal with adultery and alcohol consumption.

It is unclear whether non-Muslims are also expected to abide by Islamic

principles, but the conversion of non-Malays is gaining momentum. Converts include not only indigenous Ibans and Dusuns, but also an increasing number of Chinese. Since January, Radio Brunei has been broadcasting Koran recitations with English translations.

The promotion of Malay as the national language has gone hand-in-hand with Islamisation. News bulletins in the Iban and Dusun dialects have recently been dropped to promote the use of Malay. Almost all these indigenous groups, who make up 11 per cent of the population, have abandoned their hunting and gathering way of life for accommodation and padi fields provided by the Government.

January also saw the introduction of a national school system. All schools are now expected to use Malay as the medium of instruction, with English as the second language. But Chinese community leaders today regard the younger generation's "pop" culture as a greater threat to Chinese cultural traditions than the Government's Malay language policy.

The Chinese form 30 per cent of the population and as in other parts of Southeast Asia are a target of resentment for some Malay extremists. Although the Chinese in the oil industry tend to keep to themselves, those running small and medium-sized businesses seem well-integrated.

The 20-year residence requirement and stiff Malay proficiency exam have meant that only one in 10 Chinese have so far acquired Brunei British Protected Person status. The future position of the Chinese community is an issue yet to be decided.

Racial antagonisms, however, have been contained. The Chinese live alongside Malays in the water villages. Sino-Malay businesses have sprouted in the capital. A handful of Chinese also hold senior posts in government departments. Furthermore, a number of government construction projects have been awarded to Chinese contractors, including the B\$12 million (135 million baht) Islamic Propagation Centre due to be completed this year. — Gemini

BURMA

BRIEFS

GUERRILLA ATTACKS ON TAUNGGYI, KUTKAI--On 2 March, a small unit of the People's Army ambushed the second column of the military government's mercenary 18th Light Infantry Regiment in Shan State's Taunggyi Region. There were 5 enemy soldiers killed and 15 wounded in the ambush. The rest of the enemy force fled. A weapon, almost 1,000 rounds of ammunition and some military supplies were seized. On 9 March, an attack by a small people's guerrilla unit near (Man Nwe)-(Takoto), southeast of (Kyaukhpaw) in Kutkai District, resulted in one enemy soldier being wounded. [Text] [BK251056 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 25 Mar 83]

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ARTICLE REPORTS CONDITIONS IMPROVING IN EAST TIMOR

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 20, 21, 22 Jan 83

[Article by Nasruddin Hars, member of an Indonesian journalist group that toured East Timor: "Report from Dili"]

[20 Jan 83 pp 1, 8]

[Text] A variety of answers might be obtained from those queried about their views of the situation in East Timor at present: "Still dangerous," "still critical," "still causing concern." Others who feel they know a little more about the situation there might say, "People are still starving there." These responses generally would be based on what "they say," or "according to what I heard on the radio or what I read in the foreign press." Rarely would the responses received be based on personal knowledge of the situation or on reports whose accuracy is verifiable.

It must, of course, be admitted that few at present are fully informed about developments in Indonesia's 27th province, including people in East Timor who generally are only aware of the situation in their immediate vicinity or in their own circles. Moreover, only a limited knowledge of the situation is obtained by those who go there or who are assigned there for a short time. Therefore, it is understandable that news about East Timor is often garbled, the more so if it is based on foreign reports.

Last week, I and 23 other reporters from the capital city and a few other areas had an opportunity to visit East Timor through a program arranged by the Information Department. I was a bit hesitant about going at first. Would a brief visit arranged and carried out by government officials allow me to get a full picture of developments in East Timor? "At most we will meet a few government officials, meetings arranged by the government, who will only report on favorable developments," I thought as I left for East Timor. Despite this feeling, what I learned after 4 days in the former Portuguese colony, which has been part of Indonesia for only 7 years, was not what I had expected. Even though the visit was brief and we could only tour three areas outside Dili, we obtained a great deal of information and apparently complete information. All the officials we met, from Governor Engineer Mario Vargas Carascalao, A.P. Kalangie, SEKWILDA [secretary of the provincial region], and Colonel Purwanto, commander of the Wira

Dharma Regiment, to the regent, commanders of military districts, commanders of the military rayons, and subdistrict heads spoke frankly and without reservations. The same was true for persons not in the government whom we invited to speak to us. They presented their opinions freely, fearlessly and without hesitation. They included merchants, taxi drivers, farmers and villagers as well as former FRETILIN [Revolutionary Front for Independence of East Timor] members, a group now known as the Terrorist Movement (GPK).

Although this was a brief visit, Indonesian newsmen, who came from all parts of the homeland, were able to get the facts about developments in Indonesia's newest province. Moreover, prior to leaving for East Timor, reporters were briefed by Maj Gen TNI [Indonesian National Army] Dading Kalbuadi, commander of Military Region Command XVI, Udayana, and Ambassador Abdullah Kamil, a Ministry of Foreign Affairs staff member, who up to 1982 was chief of Indonesia's permanent representation to the United Nations. Therefore the views of both insiders and outsiders were obtained on East Timor. The comment of my colleague, Sunardi D.M. of HARIAN BERITA YUDHA that the experience could be compared to looking at a fishbowl was most apt. Everything was clearly visible.

Actually, there are three aspects of the East Timor situation that may not be ignored in discussing that province. They are: first, integration which includes the problems involved in integrating East Timor into Indonesia, the impact of integration on the area's development, the security, which to date has often been considered the dominant factor in the development of that province. Second, is the development of that region concurrent with its present position as just one of the regions in Indonesia under development.

In this regard many of the problems encountered in East Timor are similar to those faced in the development of other regions. The last aspect is international and involves the discussion of East Timor in the UN, the voices of the foreign press as well as the general international view of the former Portuguese colony.

Although it is claimed that integration has caused all of East Timor's problems, such reports from the region did not begin with us. I would like to discuss East Timor using the international view as a starting point though I am aware that very little material is available to do this. I am not doing this because anything in particular happened but rather because overseas sources have made an issue of East Timor's problems. It is not an issue we have created because, as has been stated firmly and repeatedly by President Suharto and other responsible officials, East Timor is no longer a problem because we feel the integration process was completed in 1976. What is happening there now is Indonesia's internal problem, and we are firmly determined that it should be so considered in international forums such as the UN and other world bodies. However, East Timor is still included on the agendas of these bodies so as members of the world community, we, of course, cannot remain silent. Moreover, the Portuguese, using a number of their former African colonies, propose

resolutions each year in the UN forum, charging Indonesia with improperly decolonizing East Timor. So, from year to year the Indonesian Government must struggle in the diplomatic field to convince the world of the legitimacy of the decolonialization process it has employed to integrate the former Portuguese colony into Indonesia. As of 1982 the Indonesian diplomatic struggle did not appear to have been in vain. In 1976 only 11 countries sided with Indonesia to oppose such a condemnatory resolution which at that time was supported by almost 100 countries. Our supporters now number 46. Meanwhile the number of countries supporting the resolutions declined from year to year. Last year there were only 50. If our diplomatic offensive is increased, it can be expected that in the not too distant future the East Timor question, long an internal matter, can be erased from the UN agenda and those of other international forums.

#### Four Issues

In our opinion, and admittedly also that of Ambassador Abdullah Kamil, the things Indonesia is still frequently accused of in East Timor generally revolve around four basic issues. The first is the "mass murder" issue which is based on reports of grand-scale deaths in East Timor some time ago. The second issue is linked to reports of starvation and numerous requests by local inhabitants to leave East Timor while the third is connected to Atauro Island, which is portrayed as an internment camp, and to the recent assertions that the former Portuguese territory is closed to visits by foreign newsmen.

The fourth issue is posed by the reports in the Western press in general, including those written by newsmen who visited East Timor with the permission of the Indonesian Government. Above all it includes reports by "persons who recently returned from the area." Usually UN speeches on East Timor problems, particularly in the Decolonization Council, are based on these reports. As revealed by Ambassador Kamil, news damaging to Indonesia generally is published in the press from May to July when UN Decolonization Council sessions are held, followed by the General Assembly sessions in September. Apparently these press reports are also received by some members of the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate. When a hearing was held in the Senate on 6 December on John Holdridge's confirmation as U.S. ambassador to Indonesia, Senator Tsongas questioned him incessantly on East Timor. Prior to President Suharto's visit to the United States in October, letters sent to President Ronald Reagan by members of the Senate or House raised questions about East Timor. Apparently these members preferred to place their faith in reports in the press rather than in the reports of members of the U.S. ambassador's staff in Jakarta.

East Timor was opened up to more foreigners than we had supposed. Although we were the first group of Indonesian newsmen to visit East Timor since that region was integrated into the Indonesian Republic 7 years ago, the 27th province has been open to foreign newsmen for the past several years. A number of Western reporters such as those from the United States (from the PHILADELPHIA ENQUIRER, WASHINGTON POST, NEW YORK TIMES), those from

the Netherlands, from West Germany and Australia as well as those from Japan and Hong Kong (from the ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL) toured East Timor frequently. Nevertheless, Governor Mario and Regimental Commander Colonel Purwanto, when receiving all of us, said they were very happy about this first visit of Indonesian reporters. "The policy of receiving only foreign newsmen, which we have followed to date, is finished," both Colonel Purwanto and Governor Mario said when they received us. In addition, it should be made known that East Timor was not only opened up to foreign newsmen but also to some foreign diplomats from Jakarta and other foreign officials such as members of the Australian Parliament. Moreover some time ago a Portuguese general was reported as having paid an unofficial visit to the former colony.

So there is little fact to back up those who feel that East Timor is a closed area. However certain procedures must be followed for visiting Indonesia's newest province, like those required for visiting other area. "However, when the visitors arrived, they were able to move about freely and speak to whomever they pleased," Governor Carascalao commented on the visits of foreign newsmen to that area.

#### Mass Deaths, Starvation

Regarding the three other issues which are much discussed abroad, namely the deaths, starvation, and Atauro Island, the problem appears to be one of perception as well as lack of information. Concerning the large number of deaths, which are alleged to be "mass murders," for instance, the problem probably arose from the difference between the size of the East Timor population prior to the turmoil leading to integration and that after integration. According to Portuguese records for 1973, the population of East Timor was 626,546 although it is unclear how this figure was obtained. According to the national census conducted by the Indonesian Government in 1980, the recorded population was only 555,350. Of course the question arises as to why the drop in population was so great.

Some Dili officials admitted that the war caused a great many deaths. Arsenio Ramos Horta (31 years of age), brother of "FRETILIN Foreign Minister" Joze Manuel Ramos Horta, who is still wandering about somewhere overseas, witnessed the deaths on a mass scale of members of the UDT [Timor Democratic Party] and Apodeti Parties, who were interned by FRETILIN, who at that time was a UDT member, was an internee but was saved because he "was used" by FRETILIN "Information Minister" Olarizo Fernandez as a translator. He saw some 2,300 Apodeti and UDT internees shot by FRETILIN in one spot near Same when the FRETILIN band was under pressure from UDT and Apodeti troops. He also said that during the dispute between FRETILIN "President" Xavier do Amaral, who wanted to surrender, the "Prime Minister" Nicolae Lobato, no less than 3,000 were shot to death by the Lobato followers. So, this is just a bad memory now for Arsenio, who after being saved and after joining the government army in 1978, is now the assistant manager of the Hotel Turismo in Dili.

One, therefore, can imagine the number of casualties when the situation reached the boiling point for the first time. There were even more casualties when the FRETILIN band was forced to withdraw to the mountains

under pressure from the UDT and Apodeti troops who were aided by volunteers from East Nusatenggara. They drove thousands of hostages to the mountains. The innocent people were left there without food or medical supplies and were threatened with retribution should they return to their respective kampungs. As a result, most of them were beyond help when they were liberated by TNI troops 3 or 4 years later, in 1978 or 1979. "Many of them died when we fed them," said Governor Mario, speaking about the people who suffered greatly as FRETILIN hostages. Another source said there were many who died in our hands, even thousands of people. Well, if that many died after we liberated them, many times this number may have died of hunger in the forests, the source said.

A documentary film made by the Indonesian or International Red Cross and screened for us, allowed us to see how bad the situation was for the FRETILIN hostages in the barren mountains. It was similar to films we have often seen on RI Television of the suffering African children. So this was not the first time the Western press has reported on mass deaths and starvation. However these reports did not place the matter in its true perspective so one got the impression that the Indonesian Government was responsible for all that happened there. According to SEKWILDA [Secretary of Provincial Region] A. P. Kalangie this happened because Western reporters who visited East Timor generally contacted certain individuals who personally knew nothing about what happened but only heard about what had happened there from others. Or if they had personal knowledge of the situation, they did not know why it had occurred. This includes some public figures who frequently were the source of information for foreign reporters.

Particularly in regard to the alleged starvation, Governor Mario Carascalao said food actually is no problem in East Timor. Food production here is sufficient to meet everyone's needs, he said with spirit. He explained that 17,000 hectares of paddy fields were available for rice production whereas rice requirements for the province were only about 60,000 tons. Moreover, most of the East Timor population eat corn. He explained that those who want to leave East Timor for Portugal do so for a reason other than a shortage of food. "They want to leave in order to get their back wages from the Portuguese Government," he explained. It should be made known that one of the problems at present in relations between the Indonesian and Portuguese Governments is gaining Portugal's approval of the emigration of a number of East Timor citizens to Portugal or to countries which were once its colonies.

#### Atauro Island

Then what about the Atauro Island issue.

This small island of about 140 square kilometers, located offshore from Dili, was used as a place of exile during Portuguese rule. But this is not the case at the present time nor is the accusation valid that it is a kind of Buru Island to which G3OS/PKI [30 September 1965 Movement/ Indonesian Communist Party] prisoners were exiled several years ago.

Both Governor Mario and Regimental Commander Colonel Purwanto admitted that there are 4,000 GPK members on that island now, but they were not taken there as prisoners. "That is just not true," Purwanto said. He said they were settled on Atauro temporarily in the context of a smooth resolution of the security problem on the Timor mainland. "It is expected that the island will be vacated by next March because all GPK members will be returned to the East Timor mainland and resettled in four new sites," SEKWILDA Kalangie explained. Governor Mario added that many of them do not want to return to the mainland because the government provides everything for them on Atauro Island.

According to another source, the Atauro Island project actually was based on a recommendation of a Gajah Mada University team who felt that since family ties are very strong among the East Timor people, the security problem could be eased by moving the people temporarily to Atauro and resettling them on the mainland when the problem was resolved.

[...], these are some notes on what has been said abroad about the issues in East Timor and a review of the incessant diplomatic offensive launched by Portugal year after year which apparently is to be prolonged with the presentation of new versions of these issues. We Indonesians, rather than [cut off], trying to retaliate in this Portuguese diplomatic war in the international forum, must remain firmly convinced that we have taken the right steps in this situation. No matter what has happened, East Timor will remain part of the Republic of Indonesia.

[1 cm 3] pp 1, 8]

[Text] The process of integrating East Timor into the Republic of Indonesia has gone on now for 7 years. It began when the East Timor parliament, formed after the issuance of the Balibo Proclamation which gave birth on 21 May 1975 to the provisional government of East Timor, submitted to the Indonesian Government a petition urging [to approve and ratify the integration of the former Portuguese colony into the United States of the Republic of Indonesia at the earliest opportunity without resorting to a referendum].

A 11-member delegation, headed by Arnaldo dos Reis Aranjo, chief executive of the provisional government, flew to Jakarta to submit the people's petition to President Suharto who then responded by sending an investigative team to Dili under the leadership of Internal Affairs Minister Amirmachmud. A number of foreign diplomats from Jakarta plus Indonesian and foreign reporters accompanied the team.

On 19 June the results of the team's investigation were reported and discussed in a Development Cabinet session and 6 days later the government submitted a draft resolution on the integration to Parliament. Then on 17 July of that year, after obtaining Parliamentary approval, President Suharto signed the law into effect. It is known as Law No 7 of 1976. In the general session of Parliament in 1978, the law was further strengthened through Parliamentary Decision No VI/MPR/1978. Thus the process of integrating East Timor into the Republic of Indonesia was thorough and legally and constitutionally binding.

## Results of Integration

Presumably enough has been recorded on the positive impact of integration on the East Timor people in the form of physical evidence such as the development of various sectors and also its effects on nonphysical spheres such as education and security. We heard about this from government officials in the clarifications of the situation and from the common man whom we met on the "street." For instance, a taxi driver in Dili, who was also a taxi driver under Portuguese rule, said he felt the situation was better after integration. Domingus da Costa (age 31), a fisherman in Liquisa who until 1978 lived in the forest, driven there by FRETILIN admitted that he was happy with integration. This was confirmed by David Pretes Lobato (age 46) who also had been "carried off" by FRETILIN to the forest where he lived until 1978. Speaking as the Dato Village chief, he said the people of his village were happy now that many development projects had been carried out under integration. "Particularly those in the education field," he said.

Also Manuel Soares Ermera City subdistrict head (age 58), who had been a subdistrict head for the same region prior to integration, said the situation after integration was far better than it had been earlier. Soares, who at the time of the turmoil fled to Atambua (East Nusatenggara), was content with integration, "because," he said, "much is being developed now." He also stressed that education was an outstanding factor as Thomas A. Gonsalves, the regent of Ermera, had so firmly stated.

One thing which has definitely had a positive impact on integration is the use of Indonesian language. Though only about 6,800 persons use the Indonesian language at this time, more than 138,000 can now speak Indonesian. Even more encouraging is the fact that all elementary school children we met spoke the Indonesian language and, moreover, many of them liked our patriotic songs. Also, there is an adult program for combating illiteracy and most of the classes are enthusiastically attended by women.

According to several officials whom we met, the realization of integration through the Indonesian language appears to be effective and rapid and can support other programs. Lieutenant Colonel Darwis, commander of the Liquisa Military District, and Major Jalim Djafar, commander of Ermera Military District, admitted that command of the Indonesian language by the East Timor people appears to be more rapid than was expected. Wherever our group visited, it was greeted with "selamat pagi" [good morning], "selamat siang" [good evening], or "selamat datang" [welcome], not only by elementary and junior high school pupils but also by PKK [Building Family Welfare] women and construction workers. Therefore the reporters group had no language problem anywhere in the cities they visited although, of course, the people were not as fluent as they might be in other parts of Indonesia.

## Security Problem

Then, what about security?

Outsiders evidently still feel, even now, that the newest Indonesian province is insecure. At least they say that, in general, urban areas are secure although people have been "waylaid" several kilometers outside these areas. However this was not only denied by Colonel Purwanto, commander of the 164th Regiment who is responsible for the security of that region, but also it is not supported by fact. We offer as proof the fact that no troops had to clear the way for the reporters tour to Liquisa, 36 kilometers from Dili, or even to Ermera, 62 kilometers away. We felt no fear as we traveled on the mountain roads leading through dense forests. In the still few resettlement areas, we saw the red and white flag flying to welcome the passing visitors. Sometimes in our travels we saw ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] troops coming back from the forest along with people carrying heavy burdens. These were not fugitives but rather this was a sign that there was no more terrorist activity.

Yet, as an area only recently freed of rebellion, even Colonel Purwanto would not guarantee that the situation in all of East Timor was 100 percent secure. He admitted that there still were some 300 terrorists (GPK) with some 100 weapons. However, they were dispersed throughout five regencies in the east and central portions of East Timor. Therefore these five regencies are categorized as Area of Concern No I in which there is still sporadic terrorism such as banditry or people's homes being set afire. The three regencies of the western part of East Timor are categorized as Area of Concern No II because they are often used as hiding places by the groups but there is no terrorism there. However, Purwanto said also that he had no problem whatsoever with reporters going anywhere in East Timor by themselves. He portrayed any waylaying that might occur as fate. The same sort of fate as that encountered by those in Jakarta who go to Semarang on the night bus and are held up by bandits. "We would not then say that Central Java is not secure, would we?" remarked the regimental commander, a 1961 graduate of the Indonesian Armed Forces Academy.

It can be concluded that, in general, there are few security disturbances in East Timor. "Security operations are now entering their final phase," Colonel Purwanto explained. Therefore, he said, if earlier security operations were conducted prior to development; since 1979 this has been reversed. "And now we resolve the problem of security through development," he continued.

## Three Factors

While development in East Timor, in general, is very encouraging, we have no illusions about everything moving in an orderly fashion. In our opinion at least three primary factors have a great influence on the success of East Timor integration and properly should be our guide in further evaluating the situation in that area.

The first factor is related to the history of the former Portuguese colony. The influence of Portuguese colonial domination, which has been infamous as an adherent of the most orthodox colonial policy in the world, of course would be different from the experience of the Indonesian people in another area who had "enjoyed the education" of the Dutch. Moreover the colonial grip was retained on East Timor for more than 400 years, a very long period of time. It also must be borne in mind that the liberation of the East Timor people from those colonial chains was preceded, by more than 30 years, by the liberation of their brothers in another part of Indonesia. It is significant that the majority of East Timor's brotherly people who live in another part of Indonesia generally have had no direct experience with the colonial period, except those who live in Irian Jaya which for all practical purposes was returned to the lap of Indonesian Republic only in 1963. So, it is unimaginable that a society only recently freed from the chains of such a conservative colonial domination, where only 10 percent of the people were literate and where no more than 10 persons were able to enter institutions of higher learning, would be readily able to adapt to their brothers who they felt were much more advanced. This was admitted, for instance, by F.S. Ribeiro, regent of Oiquisa, who stated frankly that the majority of the East Timor people now feel "inferior" to their brothers who gained independence sooner. It was confirmed by SWEKWILDZ A. P. Kalangie although he said this was normal in the development of a society that had only recently emerged from a 450-year long colonial experience.

The second factor that also should be borne in mind is related to the process of moving toward integration. Historical records show that when in 1971 the Portuguese Government granted full autonomy to East Timor, followed by the "Flower Revolution" in Lisbon in 1974 which brought the leftist General Spinola into power, three political parties with different aspirations were formed in Dili. The Apodeti Party wanted to unite the Portuguese colony with Indonesia for historical and ethnic reason while the second party, the UDT, wanted independence under the Portuguese umbrella. This group felt the East Timor people were not mature enough to stand on their own feet and therefore still would need Portuguese "guidance" for about 25 more years. These aspirations were different from those of the third party, FRETILIN, that wanted an East Timor nation with full sovereignty. However members of the latter group or party, although apparently desiring complete independence from anyone, actually were bearers of communist aspirations and were agents of those in power in Lisbon.

It further developed, FRETILIN apparently wanted to use force to attain its goals. With the arrival of a number of Portuguese Army officers who held the rank of major and who actually were communist agents, the FRETILIN side wanted to pressure other groups to follow their wishes. FRETILIN activities reached their peak when on 28 November 1975 the group proclaimed the formation of the Republic of East Timor. The two other parties, Apodeti and UDT, along with two new parties, KOTA and Trabalista, issued a similar proclamation 2 days later in Bilabo which became known as the Bilabo Proclamation. In their proclamation, these four parties announced the "unification of all former Portuguese colonies in East Timor with the Republic of Indonesia." From then on there was rancorous turmoil in the

former Portuguese colony and the biggest civil war in the history of the former colony. Although the UDT, Apodeti, KOTA and Trabalista Parties succeeded in seizing Dili and forming a provisional government which immediately united with the Republic of Indonesia, the FRETILIN side continued to offer resistance. Some of the members fled abroad while others slipped away into the mountains, driving innocent people along with them. So when in 1976 the former Portuguese colony officially became part of the Republic of Indonesia, protecting members of FRETILIN continued their guerrilla activities in the forests, opposing the legal government in power. Only in 1978-79 did most of the FRETILIN followers surrender and declare their readiness to unite with Indonesia.

So, in reviewing developments from the beginning of the turmoil among the East Timor parties in 1975 to the resolution of the integration process, it can be said that, on the one hand, the integration process appeared to move smoothly and rapidly but, on the other hand, it was preceded by a conflict that claimed a great many casualties. Of course it takes a long time to heal the social wounds that were created by this conflict, the more so in a simple society like that in East Timor where frequently emotions rule.

Attention should be given to a third factor. It involves the view or attitudes of East Timor's brotherly people who tasted independence sooner.

As was touched on above, different colonial experiences might create different attitudinal patterns or behavior; even more so, when almost none of the majority of Indonesians who live outside East Timor relate directly to the colonial era. This might create misconceptions that would not be helpful toward speeding up the mental integration of the East Timor people with their brothers in another part of Indonesia. Therefore the policy of assigning government personnel, both ABRI personnel and civilians, to East Timor will greatly influence the rate of development in this 27th province particularly regarding nonphysical matters. Thus far, as stated by Governor Mario Carascalao, ABRI personnel in particular are very proud of their role in supporting and building up the people of East Timor. It therefore can be said that the identification of ABRI personnel with the people of that region is almost the same as that in other regions. As for the personnel of other agencies, although this was not explicitly mentioned by the governor, they still appear to be "averse" to being assigned to East Timor. It was strongly felt that the facilities available to present are insufficient to support the desired rate of advancement of the East Timor people who only recently have been liberated from their colonial chains. This is even more true for white-collar personnel, including those needed for the education, social welfare, administration and similar sectors. However it should be borne in mind that more outsiders in that area might also create more problems.

In reviewing the three factors mentioned above as well as the not quite 7-year old integration period, we really cannot yet expect too much in the way of development of the 27th province. An even longer consolidation period

appears to be required although the dynamics of the East Timor society apparently are such that they do not want to wait any longer. As was reflected in the remarks of Governor Mario Carascalao, the newest Indonesian province would like to continue in its development over as short a time as possible seen as between 5 to 10 more years, after which it would no longer be considered an underdeveloped area such as it is at the present time.

[22 Jan 83 pp 1, 12]

[Text] It was truly fascinating to hear Governor Carascalao speak on the development of East Timor because he was really in command of his material and because his voice cast a magic spell.

He began with his biography, saying he was born 46 years ago. He talked about beginning school at the age of 12, about finishing 4 years of elementary school in 1 year, about further education in Portugal and obtaining a forestry engineers diploma, and about developments in East Timor after he returned from Lisbon. He then transported his listeners into gaining a full knowledge of the situation in the former Portuguese colony. Yes, its potential, its climate, its expectations, and even its conflicts. He also did not hesitate to present his complaints about the area or the matters which irritated him. The 2 hours used to clarify the development problems in Indonesia's 27th province flew by. A question and answer period was followed by the presentation of technical clarifications by SEKWILDA A.P. Kalangie which also aroused interest. It took 4 hours to present all this information.

It was interesting to hear about East Timor developments but it was even more interesting to witness how development was actually being carried out, especially in the field. Since East Timor is different from other areas, development in the newest province is unique in that development is being carried out jointly with government employees who have been organized to carry out development where, of course, there was none earlier. "Because everything here is zero based," SEKWILDA Kalangie explained, comparing East Timor with Irian Jaya which inherited an orderly governmental administrative system. Therefore East Timor development includes not only physical and intellectual development but also the development of the systems that regulate them.

Gratis

Further, we saw that the budget issued by the government for East Timor, excluding the cost of security, amounted to more than 158 billion rupiahs, 35 billion of which comprised the routine budget. This means the government has invested \$250 million in the area in the 7 years of integration. Much has already been done with such a big budget. As revealed by Kalangie, when a Portuguese general came to East Timor last year, he spontaneously said that more has been developed in East Timor in the 5 years under the Indonesian Government than had been developed in 50 years under the Portuguese.

However what most people do not realize is that all funds allocated by the government for East Timor come from APBD [regional income and expenditure budget] income. In other words, to date East Timor has generated no income of its own and therefore the people of the newest province are exempt not only from paying taxes but they receive all sorts of general facilities free. By this we mean telephone, electricity, drinking water, schools, and health facilities are offered without anyone in East Timor having to pay for them.

Nevertheless, this does not mean that the former Portuguese colony has no economic potential whatsoever as some might believe. According to available data, East Timor, which is often portrayed as an arid region, is not only capable of meeting its own requirements but is also capable of offering support to national economic growth. To illustrate, East Timor has 166,000 hectares of paddy fields and 50 percent of them are equipped with simple irrigation facilities. There are 160,000 hectares of plantations while no less than 148,000 hectares can be used for cattle or sheep raising. Further 241,000 hectares are registered for dry field farming while almost 400,000 hectares have been set aside for forests. Thus, more than 70 percent of the land in East Timor is economically valuable while only about 60,000 hectares are categorized as critical areas, that is, they have no mineral potential as yet. As revealed by Governor Mario, oil resources were discovered by Burmah Oil in the southern portion of the province sometime before the turmoil erupted while gold and manganese were discovered in several places.

#### Repayment

Therefore Governor Mario is not exaggerating when he says he is convinced that East Timor has a future. From now on he would like the region gradually to be given an opportunity to develop its production capability. "We do not want to be subsidized continually. The people would become spoiled," he said.

To this end, he said, beginning this year East Timor will have a regional income of about 300 million rupiahs although this is still very small compared to the total expenditure budget of 11 billion rupiahs. Therefore he has proposed that the hardship allowance of 150 percent of their basic salaries for state employees assigned to the newest region be stopped immediately, in the context of increasing funds for development. Without hesitation, he said courageously, "While we are getting development funds now, we will be able to repay them later." For example, he said that East Timor will be able to "export" rice in the next few years to help other regions that need it. Therefore, the governor said repeatedly, although the East Timor Province is the newest province, this does not mean that it is the worst province.

Compared to many other areas, East Timor's capability in pursuing the conclusion of its development is pretty convincing. For example, no longer is anyone in the area isolated.

Mariano Joseph Lopes da Cruz, chief of the regional office of the East Timor Department of Information said that all places in the province can be contacted. He admitted, however, that roads connecting the most remote areas are still poor but they are far better now than they were during the Portuguese colonial period. Moreover at present 5 of the 13 East Timor regencies can be reached by television, a mode of communication portrayed by Colonel Purwanto, commander of the 164th Regiment, as most supportive of the integration process. This made Governor Mario more certain of his conviction that his area, now still backward, would in 5 to 10 more years be able to equal the advances made by other provinces. Evidently Governor Mario's ambitions will not be futile because he will pursue through education the conclusion of development in the region. Toward that end, he said some 200 students have been sent to universities in Java and in addition several schools at the senior high school level have been built in Dili. Twenty-three SMTO [expansion unknown] are recorded for all of East Timor, something not encountered under Portuguese colonial domination outside Dili.

Nevertheless, this does not mean that development, that is East Timor development, does not fact challenges or obstacles. As a new region starting at zero, the area, of course, needs sufficient government facilities: institutions, administrative structure and even personnel. Moreover, for the region newly liberated from its colonial chains and without educated or skilled manpower, one of the challenges it faces lies in the manpower sector. The lack of such manpower particularly affects the education sector. The Ermera Regency for instance, is short 200 elementary school teachers for a population of 60,000 that avidly desires education. The same is true for Liquisa Regency which is looking forward to the arrival of 70 more elementary teachers. None are yet available for other sectors such as agricultural extnesion and including personnel for government administration. The shortage of facilities and manpower exists in both the Level II or subdistrict areas and at the provincial level. Many of the offices of the regional departments, for instance, have unfilled positions and ABRI personnel work in the services or bureaus. SSKWILDA Kalangie said the number of posts filled by government personnel in all of East Timor is only 30 percent at the provincial level, 15 percent at the regency level, and only [1 percent?--illegible figure] at the subdistrict level. There are none at all at the village level.

According to Governor Mario, bureaucracy is the primary obstacle to providing government employees for the area. The assignment of employees to the area is delayed for bureaucratic reasons or some have been employed but no decision has been made to transfer them to East Timor. "So there are teachers in Jakarta who still cannot leave for East Timor" he said, citing an example. He also said that four medical specialists who left Dili have not yet been replaced while many social programs such as aid to widows and orphans have not yet been undertaken. "This makes people restless," he said firmly. He is convinced that all this can be resolved but much time is still needed to do it.

However, aside from the shortages and obstacles, the conditions we encountered in that region and what we saw on the faces of the young people who came to welcome our group in Liquisa, Ermera and Railako convinced us that the future of East Timor is bright. This is accepted by many persons who have been assigned to the province for a long time, including Colonel Purwanto who has been involved there since the beginning of integration. Therefore, it is normal for some to believe that along with the government continuing to support East Timor in the pursuit of the remainder of its development, it is necessary to give some thought to balancing that support with the support needed for the advancement of other regions, particularly those around East Timor. Most needed is the speeding up of the process of normalizing the government of the region, particularly by adjusting its budget. This is in line with the desires of Governor Mario as has been touched on above.

6804

CSO: 4213/40

INDONESIA

MOKHTAR RETURNS FROM BANGKOK ASEAN-EEC MEETING

BK270604 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 26 Mar 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja this evening returned home from Thailand where he attended the ASEAN-EEC foreign ministers meeting in Bangkok 24-25 March. On his arrival at the Halim Perdanakusumah International Airport in Jakarta, Minister Mokhtar told newsmen that the meeting has been greatly successful in the sense that many economic and political matters could be agreed upon.

[Begin recording] In the political sectors, besides the Afghan and Kampuchean issues, which were also discussed in the previous meeting, disarmament and the East-West relations were also discussed, although they were not reflected in the declaration. The Middle East problem was also discussed. These are the two problems which currently attract world opinion. The Middle East problem was reflected in a brief paragraph.

In the economic sector, as I stated before my departure, the main attention was on three problems, namely, the access of ASEAN products--both commodities and industrial goods--into the EEC market; secondly, the efforts to seek a commodity agreement to ensure a stable price for raw materials produced by the ASEAN countries, and thirdly, efforts to stimulate EEC capital investment in the industrial sector of ASEAN countries. The response to these problems has been positive.

Regarding the complaints about protectionist practices; the EEC Commission chairman stressed that, although there have been protectionist indications here and there among a number of the EEC member countries, this is not an EEC policy. On the contrary, the EEC continues to stick to the principle of free trade.

On the commodity agreement, the EEC fully supports the ASEAN countries' stand and also supports the integrated program for commodities and the common fund. As is known, the EEC member countries have also signed three commodity agreements, namely, a sugar agreement, tin agreement and coffee agreement. The EEC also supports the creation of such commodity agreements for other raw materials, if necessary.

The EEC countries also agreed that efforts should be continued so that global negotiations can be held in the near future. [end recording]

According to Minister Mokhtar, the agreement reached in the economic sector is encouraging because ASEAN and the EEC are two very important groupings in the North-South dialogue, particularly in light of the Sixth UNCTAD in Belgrade.

The meeting was attended by the five ASEAN countries and the ten EEC member countries.

CSO: 4213/515

REFUGEES SEE STRUGGLE TO VICTORY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Feb 83 p 5

[Text] "FRETILIN [Revolutionary Front for East Timor Independence] will continue to struggle until it gains its objective." So declared a 40-year-old Timorese who came to Portugal in January in statements made to ANOP [Portuguese News Agency].

This Timorese, a former guerrilla who is a native of the central zone of East Timor, had the nom de guerre Neobere and he asked not to be otherwise identified. He said the situation in East Timor is very bad and that he was able to leave there only after paying 3 million rupiahs (approximately 300 contos) to the Indonesian secret police.

Neobere's trip to Europe, in spite of the fact that it was arranged through the Red Cross, was possible only because of the corruption which, he said, prevails among Indonesian occupation authorities. He told that families of prisoners are asked again and again for money to get the prisoners out of jail and, even then, the prisoners often are not let out after the money is handed over.

Many persons have died in East Timor since the Indonesian invasion, Neobere said, adding that there have been deaths at the border [the western part of Timor] and as far as East Timor. He estimated that a total of 200,000 persons have died out of the 650,000 total who, according to colonial statistics, were living in East Timor. Neobere himself never was outside of Timor prior to the beginning of 1983.

The occupying troops continue to kill natives of East Timor whom they regard as being FRETILIN sympathizers, he continued, relating that just in December they had executed an elementary school teacher named Viegas at Vemase, along the road from Dili to the eastern end of the country.

During that time, according to Neobere, only the intervention of their respective families prevented hospital orderlies Augusto Freitas Belo and Augusto Gusmao as well as Cosme Freitas, chief of a group of villages in Liura, from being executed. Those persons were taken instead to Dili where they were made prisoners, added Neobere who held that Indonesian behavior has intensified acts of resistance by the Timorese people.

After specifying Timorese actions which have occurred in Baguia, Iliomar, Uato Carabau, Uato Lari and Viqueque, he emphasized that the guerrillas are mobile and that most of the people from small towns like Los Palos and Einaro have taken to the jungle, fleeing from Indonesian oppression.

Neobere recalled that Indonesian troops, in March 1981, came into the Santo Antonio area, close to the military post at Lachuta, where they cut open the abdomens of pregnant women, took out the fetuses and hit them against trees and rocks.

9972

CSO: 3442/162

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES ASEAN-EEC MEETING

BK280700 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 26 Mar 83

[Unattributed commentary: "Claude Cheysson in Hanoi"]

[Text] After attending the ASEAN-EEC foreign ministers meeting in Bangkok, French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson is due in Hanoi on Sunday, 27 March, to exchange views on the world situation and the Southeast Asian region with Vietnamese leaders. While in Bangkok, the French external relations minister joined the ASEAN-EEC foreign ministers' joint appeal to Vietnam to withdraw its occupation forces from Kampuchea and respect the UN resolutions on the Kampuchean issue.

However, the ASEAN-EEC joint appeal does not make any reference to the Coalition Government of Kampuchea as a government because some of the EEC members, such as France, has not recognized any government in Kampuchea now, although the Kampuchean Coalition Government headed by Prince Sihanouk has been recognized by the UN General Assembly. Nevertheless, the French position on the Kampuchean issue is not similar to that of Cuba or India. As chairman of the nonaligned movement, both Cuba and India had vacated the Kampuchean seat and as countries friendly to Vietnam, both Cuba and India have recognized the Phnom Penh government.

France has recognized neither the Phnom Penh nor the Kampuchean Coalition Government. However 1 year after the Vietnamese military invasion of Kampuchea, in December 1980, France signed a protocol providing Hanoi with 200 million Francs aid, although it is yet to be implemented. France is also bound by the warning by the EEC and ASEAN foreign minister in Bangkok that no aid which can be used to support and strengthen the Vietnamese occupation forces in Kampuchea should be given to Vietnam.

However, in Hanoi, Cheysson will not only exchange views on the world situation and the Southeast Asian region, but also on technical and financial matters. Western observers have seen some indications that the French external relations minister will discuss the postponement of any technical and financial aid to Vietnam.

It is true that the attitude of the EEC member countries is not as strong as that of the ASEAN member countries in facing the Kampuchean issue. This is

understandable, because the EEC member countries are not located in Southeast Asia. However, the attention of France and the other EEC members towards this problem shows that they view the Kampuchean issue as an international problem.

CSO: 4213/515

SUGAR PLANT FOR SOUTH SUMATRA

[Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 10 Mar 83 p 6

[Text]

DJAKARTA, 8 March—An agreement for the building of a 20-billion-rupiah (28.6-million - US-dollar) sugar plant in Baturaja, south Sumatra, was signed here yesterday by the Indonesian Government and Indonesian and Japanese contractors.

Using Japanese technology, the plant to be built by the Indonesian Barata Engineering Company and C Itoh of Japan is scheduled for completion in one year with a daily processing capacity of 4,000 tons of sugarcane.

Barata President A M Hoesni said that over 20 million US dollars' worth of machinery for the plant will be imported from Japan on counterpurchase terms at prices "three times cheaper compared with those made in Europe".

This is the first major contract of its kind signed by Barata, a state-funded engineering company with its main plant in Surabaya, East Java, which has been producing components for sugar plant machinery for years.—NAB/AFP

INDONESIA

INDONESIA'S SECURITY AGENCY TO BE REORGANIZED

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 24 Mar 83 p 3

[Text]

INDONESIA'S security agency is to be reorganised and absorbed into the armed forces, Admiral Sudomo, the outgoing Chief of Security said today.

Gen. Benny Murdani, 50, who was installed today as Armed Forces commander-in-chief, will head the new security apparatus when the reorganisation takes effect.

"I will hand over my post of chief of the security agency to Gen Murdani after March 28. Gen. Murdani will hold the post pending the official announcement of the agency's reorganisation," Mr Sudomo said.

The agency functioned independently for about 17 years, exercising tight control on domestic security after an attempted communist coup in 1965 during which 80,000 insurgents reportedly were killed.

### Monitored

More recently, the agency has monitored activities of Muslim extremist groups.

The security agency uses extraordinary powers and operates under an emergency subversion law and often has been the target of criticism by human rights advocates in Indonesia.

The consolidation of the security agency into the military, following President Suharto's election earlier this month to a fourth five-year term, is seen as part of his plan to elevate younger, apolitical academy-trained officers to take control of the armed forces while older officers retire.

Along with the policy of promoting younger commanders, President Suharto wants security reorganised to prevent possible conflicts between two powerful interests — the security apparatus and the armed forces which up to now have been led by different commanders with equal authority.

Under the new plan, the security apparatus will become part of the armed forces under the authority of Gen. Murdani who becomes the most powerful armed forces commander since President Suharto rose to power in 1967. — UPI.

CSO: 4200/473

## SERIOUS LOSSES IN OIL INCOME EARNINGS EXPECTED

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 17 Mar 83 p 4

[Text]

JAKARTA, Wed. — The cut in Opec's oil prices is a cruel blow to Indonesia, the cartel's only member in the Far East, and will cost the government more than US\$1.6 billion (S\$3.3 billion) in lost revenue, economists said here.

Indonesia relies on oil tax for 64 per cent of government domestic revenue and 54 per cent of total revenue.

It is also the world's largest exporter of liquefied natural gas (LNG) and the cost of this is tied to official crude prices.

Oil glut and world recession pushed Indonesia's overall exports down 14 per cent in value in 1982 from the previous year.

Oil production, which peaked at 1.61 million barrels per day (bpd) two years ago slumped to just over a million barrels last month.

In the past few weeks, with foreign companies buying a bare minimum in anticipation of the price drop, it could have fallen below a million.

The spectre of a trade deficit this year, the first since 1967, combined with a fall in official foreign currency reserves to US\$4.2 billion at the end of last year, has prompted austerity measures and increased overseas borrowing.

Commercial loans raised last year total US\$1.26

billion and this week in New York, the government will sign its biggest syndicated loan — for US\$1 billion — arranged by Morgan Guaranty Trust.

Banking sources say that, while previous loans were oversubscribed, this package was harder to put together and terms were tougher, indicating a weakening of Indonesia's still good credit rating.

### Pressure

President Suharto last week described commercial borrowing as having "an umbrella ready before it rains" and economists point out that debt service ratio, which will reach 25 per cent this year, is much lower than Mexico's, for example.

There is increasing pressure to devalue the rupiah, currently at about 700 to the dollar, which bankers say would increase exports, stem imports and could staunch the flow of private currency from the country.

The rupiah was last formally devalued by 33 per cent in 1978 and has weakened under a managed float in the past year to its present level.

Indonesia is tapping bond and floating rate note markets and may be forced to go to the International Monetary Fund to finance a predicted US\$8.5 billion deficit this year.

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

ALKATIRI TO VISIT BRAZIL--"The attendance of a Maubere [East Timorese] delegation at the ceremony where Governor Leonel Brizola will assume power [in Rio de Janeiro state] will demonstrate not only the good relations which FRETILIN [Revolutionary Front for East Timor Independence] maintains with Democratic Labor Party but also the desire of my country to deepen ties with the Brazilian people," Marti Alkatiri, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of East Timor, stated yesterday in Maputo. Alkatiri, who is also a member of the FRETILIN Central Committee and in charge of its Foreign Relations Department, made the statement above in announcing his upcoming visit to Brazil. He also emphasized that the presence of Latin American, Asian, European and African delegations in Rio de Janeiro will offer East Timor a significant opportunity to inform these delegations about the situation created in East Timor as a result of the Indonesian invasion. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Mar 83 p 5] 9972

NEW TERRITORIAL COMMANDER--Defense Minister General Mohammad Yusuf installed Lt Gen Kahpi Suriadireja as new commander of the 4th Defense Territorial Command in Biak on 8 March, replacing Lt Gen Seno Hartono. [Text] [Jakarta KOPAS in Indonesian 9 Mar 83 p 12 BK]

NONOIL, NONGAS EXPORT--The Indonesian nonoil and nongas commodity export values during 1982 declined by about 12.6 percent compared with the export value during the previous year. According to the preliminary data of the Bank of Indonesia, the value of the Indonesian nonoil and nongas commodity export in 1981 totaled nearly \$4.3 billion, while in 1982 the value was slightly over \$3.7 billion. Indonesian exports during 1982 included timber, rubber, coffee, palmoil kernels, tea, tobacco, shrimp, tapioca, handicraft and electronic goods. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 24 Mar 83 BK]

CSO: 4213/515

## VIETNAMEZATION OF KAMPUCHEA EXAMINED

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 11 Mar 83 p 5

[Text]

**A**BOUT 300,000 VIETNAMESE people have so far been allowed entry into Kampuchea since the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin regime came to power about four years ago. According to intelligence reports, the migration rate was on the rise last year without any sign that the massive flow would slow down in the near future.

With the resettlement of the Vietnamese immigrants in resource-rich areas - some of which, if not all, are their exclusive zones - along the Vietnam-Kampuchea border, around Tonle Sap and in the capital of Phnom Penh, growing conflicts between them and the local people have been reported, prompting the Heng Samrin regime to issue at least two sets of directives late last year to minimize the conflicts.

Still, the announcements, particularly the one released on October 10, made it clear that the regime would continue to be committed to the policy on the Vietnamese immigrants and "widening the scope of exchange of views between the two peoples and promoting their connections which will lead to co-operation and unity of the two countries."

Vietnamese troops who defected to the Moulinaka resistance movement on April 1, last year, were also quoted as saying that Hanoi was pursuing every available means to get the Vietnamese people re-

settled in Kampuchea - as many of them as possible.

The method includes Hanoi's promise that Vietnamese people who would be permitted to farm uncultivated land would share their produce with the Phnom Penh regime in return for its permission for their resettlement, according to Vietnamese deserters.

Bangkok-based diplomatic sources told *The Nation* that out of the estimated 300,000 Vietnamese given entry into Kampuchea, about 150,000 have flowed in since last February, marking a sharp rise in the resettlement rate.

The 150,000 Vietnamese people have moved into the provinces of Takeo, Kampot and Kampong Som. During the same period, described as the "fourth wave" of the Vietnamese migration since early 1979, an unknown number of Vietnamese were also sent to eight provinces: Mondolkiri, Ratanakiri, Svay Rieng, Prey Vieng, Takeo, Kampot, Kampong Som and Kampong Cham.

The "third wave" of the influx took place between May and November, 1981 when about 20,000-25,000 Vietnamese people moved into cooperative farms in Kampuchea. Some of them are also doing fishing, according to the sources.

The second group of the Vietnamese immigrants, estimated at about 50,000, were resettled in Kampuchea during April-December, 1980. They were given jobs on rubber plantations in Prey Vieng, Kampong Cham and Svay Rieng.

The sources added that the first wave of the Vietnamese immigration since the ouster of the Pol Pot regime in late 1978 came during May, 1979-February, 1980. During that period, about 70,000 Vietnamese people moved into Mondolkiri, Svay Rieng and Takeo provinces.

Some of the Vietnamese immigrants are believed to be former residents in Kampuchea, given the directives in the statement issued on October 10, last year by the Phnom Penh regime.

Some of the directives which reveal facts about the Vietnamese immigrants are as follows:

As for the Vietnamese people who are former residents in Kampuchea and have fled to Vietnam with the assistance of Kampuchean people, they will be given protection for their lives and properties when they return to Kampuchea.

The statement signed by Khmer Prime Minister Chan Si also reveals that there were about 500,000 Vietnamese ethnics working as farmers, fishermen, salt farmers and traders in Kampuchea in 1969.

"These people respected Kampuchean laws, the Kampuchean traditions and customs, joined in the Kampuchean revolutionary movement, and was warmly welcomed by the Kampuchean people. But under the Lon Nol and Pol Pot regimes, these people shared the same ill fates as the Kampuchean people. They came under brutal treatments and was expelled back to Vietnam. Following the ouster of the Pol Pot regime, the Vietnamese brothers have returned to Kampuchea with the aims to preserve the unity and peace of the two countries," the statement says.

An intelligence report, however, puts the number of the Vietnamese people during the period at about 400,000. It says that later in about 1975, about 200,000-250,000 of them moved to the Vietnam-Kampuchea border for resettlement.

According to the report, about 35,000-40,000 Vietnamese residents in Kampuchea were executed or died of starvation when the Khmer Rouge were in power. The

others either moved back to South Vietnam or to the border areas between the two countries.

It adds that when Vietnamese troops marched into Kampuchea in December, 1978, it was not known how many Vietnamese people were then living in Kampuchea.

Two other directives in the order signed by Chan Si, however, reflects the regime's policy of welcoming not only former Vietnamese residents, but also newcomers. The directives in effect set no limits to the number of Vietnamese people to be resettled in the strife-torn country. They are:

- Vietnamese people who enter Kampuchea following the change of government (in 1978), and has occupations which benefit the economic rehabilitation of the country, such as rice farming, salt farming, fishing and trading, will be given permission (to live in Kampuchea) by provincial governors, district officers or kamnans on a case-by-case basis.

- The Vietnamese people who have relatives in Kampuchea or have financial vouchers in Kampuchea and wish to work or live with their relatives must receive permission to do so from officials responsible for the Kampuchea-Vietnam affairs.

Sketchy reports including the announcement by Chan Si and the preceding statement by Sai Phuthong secretary general of the People's Party for the Liberation of Kampuchea indicate that the influx of the Vietnamese people into Kampuchea has brought along growing conflicts between the Vietnamese immigrants and the local people.

Obviously defending the policy on the Vietnamese people, the two official statements blamed "propaganda" engineered by ill-intentioned people to sow discord between the two peoples and urged the Kampuchean people to raise their vigilance against the subversive propaganda.

In Sai Phuthong's announcement issued on September 13, last year, he also said that the Kampuchean Government would pay careful attention to educating ethnic



Vietnamese in Kampuchea to prevent the trend of their "nationalism". The statement provided a clue to the rifts between the two people: the Vietnamese might have felt that they belong to a privileged class in a country where about 180,000-200,000 Vietnamese troops are stationed.

That the Vietnamese are treated with privilege could be detected from the two official statements themselves.

Touching on the education of the Vietnamese people, Saiphuthong said in one of the directives that the (Khmer) authorities at all levels must pay careful attention to coordinating with Vietnamese advisers to give clarifications to the

large number of Vietnamese people working in this country.

The other statement is equally revealing. It said in a directive that any Vietnamese who oppose the revolutionary movement or violate state laws are liable to punishment. And that the agencies to consider punitive terms on the Vietnamese violators and reactionaries are "related ministries which have Vietnamese advisers".

Although the Vietnamese residents are bound to respect Kampuchean laws, some Bangkok-based diplomatic sources have taken the above stipulation as "some sorts of extraterritorial right" for the Vietnamese residents.

The sources also reported fre-

quent rifts between the Kampuchean and the Vietnamese immigrants, saying that clashes between the Vietnamese and the local people have occurred at the Vietnamese settlement around Tonle Sap.

"In some cases, the Vietnamese came into confrontation with the Heng Samrin authorities," one said.

Intelligence sources also believed that one of the reasons for the ouster of former Khmer leader Penn Sovan in late 1981 was that he obstructed the influx of the Vietnamese people into his country.

They also believed that Sovan was purged because the Vietnamese had uncovered that he had established direct contacts with Soviet leaders and even with some leaders in the Democratic Kampuchean coalition government.

According to intelligence reports, Sovan's activities before his downfall were:

- July, 1980 - Sovan met the Soviet defence minister in Moscow. The Soviet minister pledged that the Russians would give "direct" assistance to build up a viable Kampuchean force.

- February, 1981 - Sovan flew to Moscow to attend the 26th congress of the Soviet communist party. The late Soviet leader Brezhnev gave him a closed-door meeting before meeting with Vietnamese leader Le Duan.

- August, 1981 - Moscow arranged for Sovan to take a month-long rest at Black Sea.

- Sovan later went to Battambang to visit his soldiers. He reportedly told them that the Soviet Union gave aid to Kampuchea without strings attached, but at the same time downplayed Vietnamese assistance.

When disputes erupted between Khmer and Vietnamese soldiers, Sovan reportedly refused to apologize the Vietnamese and instead placating his own soldiers.

- Sovan has also reportedly instructed Khmer authorities posted on the Vietnam-Kampuchea frontier to treat Vietnamese immigrants in accordance with Kampuchean laws.

- When Sovan arrived from Battambang to Phnom Penh he reportedly stepped down for ailments.

"It is true that Sovan was taken ill, but we have double-checked and believed that his ailments were not be serious enough for him to step down," an informed source told *The Nation*. Foreign Minister of the Phnom Penh regime Hun Sen has said that Sovan had to step down as he had taken an overdose of sleeping pills.

Three reasons were given by diplomatic sources for the Hanoi's policy to "Vietnamize" Kampuchea:

- Hanoi could ease the unemployment problem in Vietnam by sending as many Vietnamese people into Kampuchea as possible. It should also be noted that the Vietnamese leadership has a policy to bring down the birth rate to one per cent in 1995.

According to available information, the nationwide census conducted in Vietnam on October 1, 1979 shows that there were 52,741,766 Vietnamese citizens, representing about two per cent increase in the birth rate from the preceding year. The average birth rate of the Vietnamese people during 1975-1978 is three per cent.

The argument is also backed up by a piece of intelligence information: About 150,000-170,000 Vietnamese soldiers decommissioned from their services in Kampuchea are encouraged to work in the country and neighbouring Laos.

- It is part of a plan to establish a "Confederation of Indochina." Advocates to the line of thinking said that Vietnamese people in Kampuchea were given key posts in all levels of the Phnom Penh administration. The massive migration of the Vietnamese people also makes way for Vietnamese to control the economy of the country.

- The "Vietnamization" process has also given rise to a theory in some circles in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) that Hanoi might even consider accepting the ICK-proposed general elections, if and when there were enough "Vietnamized" Kampuchean.

cheans" to assure the victory of the Heng Samrin regime in such a political contest supervised or observed by a neutral or international agency.

This school of thought cited as an argument that according to testimonies given by Vietnamese defectors, Hanoi has been urging the Phnom Penh regime to grant Kampuchean citizenship to the Vietnamese immigrants.

Although the ratio between the Vietnamese residents in Kampuchea is still low (about 300,000 Vietnamese newcomers plus an unknown number of the former generations: about six-seven million Khmer people), a proponent of the theory argued that in some areas, the Vietnamese are so densely populated that they could effectively influence the outcome of general elections.

He cited a newly-obtained report that about 60 per cent of the population in Phnom Penh are ethnic Vietnamese.

CSO: 4200/438

## KAMPUCHEA

### BORDER FORCES NEAR PAILIN REPORT SUCCESSES

BK290518 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 CMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] With a full understanding of the enemy's activities and maneuvers and with full control of the territory, our border defense forces in the Pailin sector have always heightened revolutionary vigilance and prepared to fight, fought well and crushed the enemy in a timely manner, thus succeeding in defending our border defense line. On 11 March, a group of Pol Pot remnants sneaked into a forested area along the border in an attempt to cause disturbances in this area. However, they had hardly made a move before our armed forces surrounded and dealt them heavy blows. We killed four of them and seized three AK's.

On 11 March, a group of Pol Pot bandits, under the cover of darkness, sneaked across the border from Thai soil into an area about 15 km west of Preah Vihear Temple in an attempt to cause disturbances and rob the people of their rice and cattle. Having grasped the enemy's maneuvers, our border defense forces, who are very vigilant and always ready to fight, quickly surrounded and crushed the enemy elements. We killed nine enemy elements and seized two B-41's, two rounds of ammunition and a quantity of war materiel.

In order to defeat the enemy and provide security and stability for the people living along the border, the fraternal cadres and combatants of the border defense units in Pailin sector have launched mopping-up operations against the enemy elements, thus quickly crushing them successfully. On 14 March, a group of enemy elements crossed over from the Thai side of the border in an attempt to cause disturbances at hill 505 west of Pailin. Our vigilant cadres and combatants of the border defense units quickly surrounded and killed three enemy elements. They also seized three weapons and a quantity of war materiel.

In February, the Pol Pot bandits often sneaked across the border in small groups into the outlying remote area near the Thai border in an attempt to rob our people of their rice and property. However, they were quickly intercepted by our very vigilant armed forces of Siem Reap Province. As a result, we killed 18 enemy elements, wounded 30 others, took 10 others prisoners and seized 14 assorted weapons, including AK's, AR-15's, B-40's, B-41's and 60-mm mortars, and a quantity of ammunition and war materiel. Ten other enemy elements who lost the will to fight surrendered to our revolutionary authorities.

KAMPUCHEA

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION REPORT FOR 21-27 MARCH

[Editorial Report] BK280727--Monitored Kampuchea media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 21-27 March:

Kompong Cham: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1449 GMT on 21 March notes that in 1982, Kompong Cham Province collected 3,095,000 liters of rubber latex as against the 4-million liter target and produced 6,982 metric tons of rubber crepe or 2,000 metric tons more than in 1981. SPK adds at 0416 GMT on 23 March that by mid-March, solidarity groups in Srei Santhor had fulfilled the plan to plant 1,700 hectares of dry-season rice. Moreover, they had harvested 500 hectares of tobacco and 80 hectares of groundnut and beans as well as 100 hectares of other crops. The news agency at 1437 GMT on 27 March adds that meanwhile fishermen in Koh Sotin District have caught 420 metric tons of fish.

Kompong Chhnang: SPK at 0417 GMT on 23 March reports that peasants in Kompong Chhnang Province have fulfilled 50 percent of work plan on repairing four barrages in the province. Last year Kompong Chhnang repaired 72 barrages capable of supplying water to 5,900 hectares and 35 irrigation canals with a total length of 26,550 meters. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 26 March notes that by mid-March, Kompong Chhnang Province had transplanted 5,190 hectares of dry-season rice, planted 5,387 hectares of various secondary food crops or 98 percent of plan and grown 1,847 hectares of industrial crops or 747 hectares above plan. In Rolea P'ier District, since early December the people have transplanted 800 hectares of dry-season rice and planted 68 hectares of subsidiary crops and over 2,600 hectares of industrial crops.

Kandal: Phnom Penh Radio at 0430 GMT on 24 March says that from the beginning of this dry season to mid-February, peasants in Muk Kampul District transplanted 2,748 hectares of rice--1,760 hectares of which were IR-36 strain. At present nearly 900 hectares of rice have been harvested with an average yield of 1.5 metric tons per hectares; 40 metric tons of paddy have been sold to the state; and 1,300 hectares of subsidiary crops and vegetables planted. In livestock breeding, there are 8,900 oxen, 200 buffalo, 3,000 pigs, 46,000 chickens and 11,000 ducks in this district. The radio at 1300 GMT on 25 March adds: In Dangkao District, by 17 March, nearly 1,000 metric tons of paddy had been sold to the state. Last year only 420 metric tons were sold, the radio says.

Battambang: According to SPK at 0438 GMT on 24 March, people in Mongkolborei District, with the aid of tractors, have plowed 1,000 hectares of land. They have reclaimed 3,000 hectares of virgin land and are determined to fulfill the rainy-season rice production plan of 56,000 hectares. Last year, the district planted 15,000 hectares of rainy-season rice. By mid-March, the people sold 15,000 metric tons of paddy to the state or 50 percent of the target. The agency adds at 1645 GMT on 26 March that in 1 month fishermen in Battambang Province caught 1,200 metric tons of fish.

Prey Veng: By the end of February, peasants in Peareang District had transplanted 5,295 hectares of rice, noted Phnom Penh Radio at 1300 GMT on 24 March.

Koh Kong: SPK at 0401 GMT on 25 March reports that the hydraulics engineering department of the Agriculture Ministry has completed the construction work on a weather station in Kompong Som City and a barrage in Koh Kong Province. The barrage at Beng Preav is capable of supplying water to thousands of hectares of ricefield. The news agency at 1448 GMT on 26 March adds that solidarity groups there have transplanted 14,300 hectares of rice, thus fulfilling the plan by 11 percent.

100: 4212/28

KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE SETTLERS--According to a recent issue of the Thai paper THE NATIONAL REVIEW, the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors have resettled hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese citizens in Kampuchean territory as part of their goal to set up an Indochina federation. The newspaper wrote: Along the Kampuchean-Vietnamese border, in the region bordering on Late Tonle Sap and in Phnom Penh, there are now 300,000 Vietnamese people. Sixty percent of the Phnom Penh inhabitants are Vietnamese. The major jobs are in the hands of the Vietnamese. The newspaper added that, according to Vietnamese deserters fleeing to Thailand, the Hanoi authorities have been seeking by all means to send as many Vietnamese citizens as possible to settle in Kampuchea and they are obliging the Phnom Penh puppets to grant Kampuchean nationality to these Vietnamese residents. [Text] [BK160957 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Mar 83]

CSO: 4212/28

LAOS

BRIEFS

AID TO PIPELINE PROJECT--Fedeyev, the paper's own correspondent in Vientiane, reports that the Soviet Union is assisting Laos in design and survey work along the route of an oil products pipeline (nefteprodukto-provod) which will link the country with Vietnam. The Kaosan Pathet Lao Agency reports that preparatory work on the project is 30 percent complete. The pipeline will run from Vientiane to Khammouan Province. Its length here will be 386 km. The pipeline will go on to the Vietnamese town of Vinh on the coast. In this sector, Vietnamese specialists will assist with the projects. [LD100927 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 9 Mar 83]

CSO: 1807/205

MALAYSIA

## MALAYSIA EXTENDS 'LOOK EAST' POLICY

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 18 Mar 83 p 18

[Article by J. Mukhdil]

[Text]

MALAYSIA Inc is the new phrase now in fashion in Malaysia. Once the Prime Minister had used it at the end of February to emphasise the need for cooperation between the public and private sectors, the tag has been seized upon by others to peddle their theories under this rubric — appropriately or otherwise.

On the face of it, Malaysia Inc is merely a logical extension of the Look East policy Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad enunciated almost as soon as he took office in July 1981. Looking East implies that he regards Japan as an appropriate model for his country as it seeks to graduate from dependence on volatile commodities to more assured growth based on competitive manufacturing.

It follows, therefore, that he should want Malaysia to emulate the pattern of close government-business cooperation which has been an outstanding feature of Japan's economic history since the Meiji restoration in 1868.

As historian Richard Storry recalls, the first industries on the Western model were founded, promoted or acquired by the state but these were soon transferred to private hands, leading to the emergence of zaibatsu like Mitsubishi well before the end of the century.

The zaibatsus were dismantled during the immediate post-war years but they have re-emerged as today's sogo shoshas.

More important, the tradition of government-business collaboration remains as strong as ever despite all the changes in the structure and size of the economy. This explains the derisive tag, Japan Inc, pinned by competitors inflicted in world markets. They claim they have lost out not through the play of normal market forces but because discreet governmental support has tilted the scales in favour of the Japanese.

### Next step

Since Dr Mahathir had already taken the initiative to form sogo shoshas in Malaysia on the Japanese pattern, the adoption of Malaysia Inc would seem to be only a natural next step.

It seems that Dr Mahathir is putting forward his ideas in small and casual instalments to test the waters. If the ideas are well-received one can expect them to be strung together in a major policy pronouncement. It will not be surprising if the Umno annual session due in September is given at least a preview of the total concept in the customary presidential address.

The first time he spoke of Malaysia Inc at the end of February at an occasion which had brought the top civil servants together, he underlined two connotations. One was that the bureaucracy

should cease to be negative in its attitude towards the private sector and adopt a constructive approach towards promoting its growth.

Many Third World leaders have made similar exhortations to their civil servants to remind them the colonial emphasis on law and order must give way to a broader conception of responsibilities as agents of change. In the Malaysian context, however, there is a nuance not to be missed.

The New Economic Policy enunciated in 1971 for racial restructuring of the economy has often been criticised by non-Bumiputras not for its objectives but for the use made by bureaucrats to raise unnecessary obstacles.

As Minister of Trade and Industry in 1978-81, Dr Mahathir took several steps, including an amendment to the Industrial Coordination Act, to prevent this from happening. While his commitment to the New Economic Policy (NEP) remains unchanged, he seems to be signalling that its implementation at the bureaucratic level should be handled more imaginatively and sensitively — keeping fully in mind the importance of promoting growth.

Growth has always been given a higher political priority in Malaysia because the success of the NEP depends on it. For Dr Mahathir, promoting growth poses a greater challenge than in the past because of the adverse international environment.

His response to this — as he has made increasingly clear since the 1981 election — is to ensure that the implementation of the NEP should not lose sight of the need to maintain and enhance the economy's overall efficiency.

In other words, encour-

agement of Bumiputra enterprises should be coupled with a firm insistence on efficiency and cost-effectiveness. The government can now afford to be more selective because Bumiputras are increasingly competing among themselves for access to opportunities reserved for them — as Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam pointed out recently while inaugurating a new institute for Bumiputra entrepreneurs.

In line with the emphasis on efficiency and results, both Dr Mahathir and Datuk Musa have been urging Bumiputras to join hands with non-Bumiputras in joint ventures to harness the entrepreneurial expertise available in the country.

In fact, the Prime Minister, while opening a Bumiputra-owned factory in Kelantan just before the election, expressly advised the owners to enlist non-Bumiputra partners.

### **Multi-racial**

Shortly thereafter, Datuk Musa urged cooperation between the predominantly Chinese Multi-Purpose Holdings and Permodalan Nasional, the instrument created to enlarge the Bumiputra stake in the corporate sector. Also noteworthy is the formation of a Sino-Malay committee by the respective Chambers of Commerce.

Viewed against this background, the Malaysia Inc concept could be one way of promoting multi-racial joint ventures with the government standing by to act as an "umpire" and to ensure adherence to the long-term objective of NEP. The concept has another dimension, deriving again from the external challenge facing Malaysia.

Projections of slower growth in the industrial countries during the rest

of the decade translates into a less promising outlook for even Malaysia's relatively strong commodities — oil, rubber, tin and timber. With 14 per cent of revenue derived from export duties and another 16 per cent from income tax and royalty on oil, it is obvious that budgetary constraints will not totally disappear when the current recession recedes.

Government spending has grown very rapidly in Malaysia at a rate of 18.5 per cent between 1971 and 1982, the current expenditure component rising at 17.2 per cent compared with 24.5 per cent for development outlays.

Since revenues have not kept pace, the deficit and hence debt service (although until now only the domestic component) have grown alarmingly.

### **Difficult year**

In 1982, admittedly a difficult year, the overall budgetary deficit was as much as 17.8 per cent of GNP. This is clearly unsustainable.

Since recession started to bite early in 1982, Dr Mahathir has been calling for a basic reorientation to reduce the load carried by the government.

He argued that activities undertaken by the public sector should be restructured to put large chunks of them on a commercial footing. The examples he has cited are Malayan Railway and ancillary port services, while toll-collecting expressways were put in the same category earlier.

The implication is that such activities will be financed increasingly by market loans based on income that they generate rather than from the Exchequer.

Britain under Mrs Thatcher provides one precedent while Japanese history provides another

## SHORTFALL IN OIL PROFITS EXPECTED

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 17 Mar 83 p 4

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Wed. — Malaysia will face a shortfall of more than M\$1 billion in export earnings from crude oil this year if Petronas matches the cut of US\$5 (S\$10.4) per barrel, or 15 per cent, in the Opec base price.

There seems to be little scope for increasing export volumes to maintain earnings after the recent raise to more than 330,000 barrels per day, the Business Times here reported today.

### Reduction

Apart from the loss of export earnings, the price cut will deprive the Malaysian Treasury of about M\$500 million of taxes on petrodollars.

Last year, such taxes made up about 21 per cent of total revenues of the federal government.

Industry sources said yesterday that Petronas might have to follow Opec with a parallel reduction soon if it wanted to stay the course in the soft oil market.

The price of Malaysian oil will have to be set with references to that charged by Indonesia, which has already announced a cut of US\$1 per barrel.

In assuming a price of

US\$35.65 per barrel for this year, the Treasury was taking credit for a premium of US\$1.65 over the then Opec benchmark price.

This was a much lower premium than the US\$4.98 Malaysia was commanding in a firm market in the previous year. This meant that the differential declined as the market softened.

Assuming that the premium could be maintained at US\$1.65, the export price of Malaysia would be around US\$36.65.

But it could be less if the premium was shaved by market forces during a glut.

However, the maximum differential permitted under the arrangements agreed upon by Opec was US\$1.50.

The most expensive crudes from Opec should therefore be priced at US\$38.50.

The new Opec accord on price and production is extended to help members regain lost market.

If this succeeds, non-Opec oil exporters, which have recently increased their share of world production at the expense of the Opec members, may find Opec rivals cutting into their markets.

MALAYSIA

## TIN EXPORT CURBS LIKELY TO REMAIN

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 24 Mar 83 p 14

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Wed.

MALAYSIA, the world's largest tin producer, said today it expected enforced cutbacks on tin exports to continue until the end of 1984, despite the current soaring prices on the London market.

"The accumulated surplus of tin is 80,000 to 90,000 tonnes, and this continues to threaten the very survival of the tin industry," Malaysia's Primary Industries Minister Datuk Paul Leong told a press conference.

Tin prices reached record levels on the London Metal Exchange (LME) yesterday, hitting £3,180 (\$628.625) a tonne, but Datuk Leong said that the current weakness of sterling distorted the reality.

"People could be misled into thinking that the tin price is very high which is not the case at all. The tin situation is still very weak," he said.

### Quotas

He made his comments as producer and consumer country members of the

International Tin Council (ITC) met in London to discuss export quotas for the second quarter of 1983, following the imposition of a 36 per cent quota from January to March.

Datuk Leong stressed the importance of export controls. "Without them the tin industry would collapse," he said.

"Though I have not got the detailed information, I would say export control measures would be likely to continue until the end of 1984," he said.

Datuk Leong leaves here tonight for Europe where he will be attending a ministerial meeting of tin producing countries in London early next week. The meeting is to discuss a draft agreement on an association of tin producing countries. — Reuter.

130: 4200/472

PHILIPPINES

OPPOSITIONISTS VIEWS ON MINDANAO REFUTED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 25 Mar 83 p 7

[Article by Guardson R. Lood, Minister of State for Justice]

[Text] Two articles about Mindanao appeared in this paper recently. One was: The Militarization of Mindanao, and the other, Mindanao: Another Vietnam in the making. Both were written by opposition leaders from Cagayan de Oro city.

The sending of more military hardware and men to Mindanao is far from the concept of militarization, even if we admit that there are about 30,000 troops thereat. Thirty thousand soldiers in the island of Mindanao including the Sulu archipelago is a drop in the bucket considering its vast territory with its over 11 million people. The sending of more troops to Mindanao is but to isolate the lawless from the civilians and to protect the lives and properties of the people.

As far back as in the middle of 1968 or about two and a half years of the first term of President Marcos the separatist movement was already active. The recruitment of underground fighters was unnoticed by almost all from Mindanao there having been no overt signs of the movement such as ambuscades or military buildup in the area. Luzon however was the arena of anarchy in the streets such as the battle of Mendiola street and the bombing of public buildings including the Philippine Legislature. Upon the declaration of Martial Law more than 600,000 arms and millions of ammunitions confiscated by the government. The rest is now history.

Had Martial Law not been proclaimed which broke the back of the Mindanao secessionist movement our history would have been different. Many did not know how precarious the situation in the south was sometime before the proclamation of Martial Law. At that time I sensed the determination of the secessionist movement to proclaim the Bangsa Moro Republic of Mindanao. It was the firm and courageous act of the President which saved Mindanao from becoming a separate state and the country from being dismembered. We who were born, nurtured and grew up in Mindanao would not be singing today the beautiful and meaningful lyrics of our national anthem and to salute the tricolored and the tri-star flag of the Philippine Republic.

The greatness and effect of the proclamation of Martial Law is not without parallel in the history of some countries of the world. President Abraham Lincoln preserved the American Union in his immortal address "United we Stand, divided we fall," when the division of America was threatened by the Confederates.

The belief of the opposition that the present condition in Mindanao is due to the disenchantment of the people with the government is far from correct. The separatist movement started during the early part of 1968, and the problem in general in the south is more than three centuries old. In 1968 when the secessionist movement was enlisting soldiers there was no reason nor cause for disenchantment then against the present administration because the President had just won an overwhelming mandate and a landslide victory in 1969.

It cannot be denied that everywhere in Mindanao more patently in Regions X, XI and XII military men whose missions are to preserve peace and order and protect the lives and properties of the people, are killed. Innocent civilians are ambushed in the highways. Passenger buses are shoot at and burn. Houses are burned and their occupants killed under cover of darkness. In some places there is invisible government were taxes are collected, and those who would not pay are being liquidated. The rebels have their bandit courts which decision usually is beheading or mutilating and/or killing innocent people. Death executions are done in the presence of people to instill fear among them. There is a reign of terror. People live under fear and danger. The polity is somos or no somos.

It must be noted that Martial Law brought back peace and order in Mindanao, or at least banditry subsided, and the general condition of peace and order was under control for sometime. Except for some major incident in Sultan Kudarat the government used the mild fist policy. Pacification campaigns were made jointly by the military and civilian community through citizens assemblies. Military men meant well to solve the Mindanao problem through peaceful means by asking the rebels to lay down their arms. The answer however from the misguided ones has been guns and bullets. The opposition believes that the government is determined to use the sledge-hammer approach to crush rebellion. What else can the misguided elements expect? The President has time and again said that the government will not hesitate to use its forces to preserve the integrity of the Republic. Any amount of force or strength used to fight insurgency cannot be "overacting" or out of proportion to the actual NPA threat. The government has the right to use all its right to avert lawlessness and to address the lawless to respect the law, the Constitution and the duly constituted authorities. The rebels are not fighting an ideological cause. Indeed some were found to be bandits and fugitives from justice. Still some are unwilling participants.

The last point of "Mindanao find no cause nor reason to be disappointed with the government as assumed by the opposition because it is only in the present administration that Mindanao is experiencing massive development from industry, agriculture to infrastructure. Mindanaons are now enjoying cemented, asphalted and more roads than ever before seen in that part of

the country. People are now enjoying prosperity from out of irrigation system and other farm production incentives such as the construction of hundreds of kilometers of farm to market roads connecting almost all barangays. Whereas Mindanao was in darkness before, it is only through the harnessing of electric power of Maria Cristina and Polangi falls which brightened the valleys, mountain tops, hillsides, poblaciones, barangays and sitios. Backyard industries through KKK have given the people a new life of prosperity from lethargy in the past. In short Mindanao is not anymore the "land of promise," to borrow the favorite phrase of past politicians but is now the "land of reality and prosperity."

CSO: 4200/491

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST CLAIMS U.S. FAVORS EUROPEAN OVER ASIAN DEFENSE

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 25 Mar 83 p 4

[Text] A few weeks ago, there appeared in this column an item commenting on a survey showing that a majority of Americans favor fighting if Japan is invaded by the Soviets. I said, "Don't believe that. The Americans will fight only if Europeans are attacked. That's something for which we have proof which is better than a survey." Ambassador Michael Armacost sent us an angry letter saying that Americans died fighting in Asia.

"Do you imagine your readers are unaware of tens of thousands of Americans who died fighting in the Pacific in World War II? Or in Korea? Or in Vietnam? Have you forgotten? If so, I would be happy to personally escort you to the American battle monuments cemetery," Ambassador Armacost said. I think he did not get my point. When the Americans entered World War II, they concentrated their efforts in Europe, picking up speed in the Pacific only when the outcome in Europe was assured. The Philippines would have been bypassed enroute to Tokyo had not General Mac-Arthur stood his ground. Armacost was not here during the Japanese occupation. He did not feel what we felt then.

CSO: 4200/440

PHILIPPINES

MUSLIM INTEGRATION PROBLEM NOTED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 25 Mar 83 p 9

[Text] "Now that the Muslims got what they wanted, what will prevent them later on from demanding secession?" asked a UP law professor in a recent lecture at the University of the Philippines Law Center.

Prof. Araceli Baviera, holder of the Benito Lopez professorial chair, talked on "Muslims in the Philippines--A Problem of National Integration" at the UPLC as part of the UP diamond jubilee celebration.

Baviera said it has been the pattern in all countries where Muslims constitute a minority. "Autonomy will promote solidarity in their faith and in their aspiration for the creation of an Islamic state."

She said, "We have yielded too much to their demands, and once their organization becomes economically viable, their next demand would be for secession."

The professor cited the steps taken by the Philippine government to implement the Tripoli Agreement between the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front.

Presidential Decree No. 1618 on July 25, 1979 provided for the autonomous regions of Regions IX and XII. Baviera said this created a "miniature" state, because in addition to the existing local governments common to all parts of the country, there is a mini-Batasang Pambansa and a miniature Cabinet, which are the legislative assembly and the executive council.

The professor said maintaining a duplicate set of courts for adjudicating Muslim laws and creating additional bodies duplicating the Batasang Pambansa and the Cabinet was "very expensive."

Baviera said the Philippine government is to appropriate an amount equal to at least one-thirteenth of one percent of the total national internal revenue tax collections for the operating expenses of these regions.

PHILIPPINES

KBL DECISION ON PARTIES BACKED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Mar 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] A group of young Manila opposition leaders criticized yesterday Assemblyman Arturo M. Tolentino for questioning the legality of a Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) decision to grant regional parties the same rights and privileges of an accredited political party.

Tolentino had asked the KBL leadership to study the matter thoroughly because, according to him, this may violate provisions of the Constitution on accreditation of political parties.

The ruling party, in a recent caucus in Malacanang, had earlier decided to grant block voting privilege to non-accredited parties, in addition to the appointment of watchers, and to require them to merge or affiliate with an accredited party if they want to be represented in various electoral boards.

Since only the KBL won the required 10 percent of the votes cast in the 1981 presidential election to qualify it for accreditation, the ruling party decided to accredit a second political party for purposes of the 1984 regular Batasan election.

The criteria proposed by the KBL for approval by the Batasang Pambansa narrowed down the choice to the Nacionalista party (NP) whose candidate placed second to President Marcos but got only 8.4 percent of the total votes cast.

However, the KBL later modified its decision by putting non-accredited regional parties on equal footing with an accredited party.

The Manila opposition leaders, led by lawyer Reynaldo Aralar, law professor and author of several books on the Constitution, contended that under the Constitution, the Batasan can enact a law prescribing the manner of accreditation under this provision because what is provided is for the two candidates for president to obtain the two highest number of votes and each getting at least 10 percent of the total number of votes cast.

In the last presidential election, this constitutional provision was not satisfactorily met because only one candidate for president got 10 percent of the votes cast, he added.

Aralar quoted the Constitution which provides that "if the candidates for president obtaining the two highest number of votes do not each obtain at least 10 percent, the Commission on Elections (Comelec) shall grant accreditation to political parties as may be provided by law."

CSO: 4200/490

PHILIPPINES

ROMULO BLAMES WOMEN TERRORISTS FOR BONN BLAST

HR 300326 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 29 Mar 83 p 28

[Text] "Rotezora," a women's terrorist group, has claimed responsibility for the bomb attack on the Philippine Embassy in Bonn early this month, Foreign Affairs Minister Carlos P. Romulo said yesterday.

Romulo said the West German Interior Ministry reported on the incident to the Philippine embassy in Bonn.

The report said Rotezora or Red Zora, a group belonging to the "Revolutionary Cells," published an open letter claiming the act in the extremist newspaper "TAZ" or ROTES THEATRUM ZEITUNG.

The letter said the bomb attack coincided with the celebration of International Women's Day to express their opposition to the "degrading trafficking of women."

The letter claimed that the Philippine Embassy was attacked because the government allegedly "supports and promotes this business of selling the country and its people to enrich itself."

Minister Romulo ordered the Philippine ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany to mount a press campaign which would stress the Philippines' commitment to the dignity of women.

He also directed Ambassador G. Abad to underscore before the German public the steps that the government has taken to curtail the practice of unscrupulous citizens and their local henchmen of arranging long-distance marriages.

Such steps, Romulo said, include a thorough screening of passport applicants with questionable motives on going abroad and a public information campaign on the problems of arranged marriages.

Romulo urged the police authorities to redouble their efforts in ferreting out travel agencies and persons engaged in women trafficking.

The foreign minister also said he does not discount the possibility that the bombing is only a warning and that other attacks may follow.

PHILIPPINES

FIRMS TOLD TO CUT ENERGY USE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 25 Mar 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] Cagayan De Oro City, March 24--Power firms and heavy industries in Mindanao will have to reduce their energy consumption to 65 percent of their normal load or face disconnection from the main power lines of the National Power Corp. (NPC).

The NPC announced this yesterday as it also reactivated the Davao Power and Light Co. diesel plant to generate supplementary power until the water level of Lake Lanao reaches 700.4 meters above sea level.

Earlier, the NPC explained that the current power crisis in the 18 provinces of mainland Mindanao was caused by the six-month-old drought affecting the region and the Visayas.

The NPC said the rainfall recorded around the watershed of Lake Lanao in 1982 was the lowest in 10 years. Except for Ganassi, Lanao del Sur, where the 1982 rainfall surpassed the 1981 level by 46 millimeters, rainfall level in all other areas was down by 120.5 millimeters from the 1981 level.

Last March 17, the water level in Lake Lanao, chief source of hydroelectric power in Mindanao, was recorded at an all-time low of 698.92 meters.

If rains will not fall by May 15, Lake Lanao will reach its lowest allowable level of 698.40 meters, which will force NPC to stop operations.

According to Balbino Privaldos, assistant vice president of the Cagayan de Oro Electric Power and Lights Co., the NPC has asked all power distributors and cooperatives and heavy industries to limit their energy requirement to 65 percent of their normal load. Consumers will also be asked to voluntarily reduce their power load.

Meanwhile, the NPC announced that by 1985, the chances of electric energy shortages will be drastically reduced as more hydroelectric power plants will be completed.

The NPC situation report dated March-May, 1983, said that the 500.6 megawatts being produced by Agus II, Agus IV, and the diesel generating plant, are expected to rise to as much as 1040.6 megawatts after the five hydroelectric plants in Lanao del Sur and Bukidnon are completed.

(Joselito Savarro, Jr.)

The National Power Corp. (NPC) will start charging Mindanao household and industrial consumers today an additional 7.2 centavos per kilowatt-hour in view of the prolonged drought that prompted the reactivation of a diesel-fired plant in the region.

Emilio Y. Itchon, NPC president, said in an interview that the increased cost of power rate will now be passed on to consumers.

SO: 4775/484

PHILIPPINES

NAVY KILLS TWO REBELS, SEIZES TWO BOATS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 25 Mar 83 pp 1, 6

(Text) Two rebels were killed and two rebel pumpboats were sunk in a running sea battle the other night with a navy gunboat in the Sulu Sea near Jolo.

The encounter occurred after the rebel pumpboats ignored a warning signal of the navy gunboat for them to stop.

Instead of heeding the signal to stop, occupants of the pumpboats opened fire, prompting the navy men to return fire.

The Navy boat was on patrol off the Tulian island when it sighted the rebel pumpboats. The intensified navy patrol was ordered by Rear Admiral Simeon Alejandro, navy chief, to tighten security in the country's southern backwaters.

At least two rebel occupants of the pumpboat were confirmed killed. Their bodies were recovered from the water. Their pumpboats were destroyed.

Two other rebel pumpboats with about four rebels on board appeared from nowhere and tried to retaliate by firing at the navy men while encircling the navy vessel.

The navy men fired back, forcing the rebel rescue boats to flee.

Two crew members were wounded. The navy gunboat sustained several bullet holes.

Hit in the right thigh was Chief Petty Officer Andres Montojo and gunner Fireman Claro Fontecha, who was wounded in the abdomen. They were taken to the Jolo Hospital.

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PHILIPPINES

BLACK MARKET DOLLARS TARGET OF CB RAFFLE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Mar 83 p 10

[Text] The Central Bank's multi-million-peso plan to boost its foreign exchange stocks by offering lottery tickets to people changing foreign currency into pesos through the banking system was seen here as a bid to beat the blackmarket.

Bank Governor Jaime Laya said that together with the expected 300 million dollars savings in the oil bill from the drop in prices and other effects of the economic recovery such as reduced interest rates, "we have the makings of equilibrium in our balance of payments," Laya said.

Called the "Swerte sa Bangko" (Luck with the Bank), the drive is expected to at least double the estimated remittances last year of Filipino workers overseas to 1.5 billion dollars.

This did not include expected exchanges of foreign currency into pesos from other sources inside the country. "There will be no question asked," Laya said.

Bank sources said privately the move was aimed directly at the flourishing foreign currency blackmarket operating mostly in Manila, around the two US military bases in Subic Bay and Clark Field and Cebu.

The bank had announced earlier that the lottery would be open only to Filipino overseas workers who are required to remit part of their earnings--70 percent for seamen and construction workers and 50 percent for other contract workers.

But the lottery announced Tuesday that anyone selling 100 US dollars or its equivalent in about 28 other accepted currencies to a commercial bank for pesos would be entitled to a raffle coupon per 100 dollars.

The governor said the final beneficiary would be the Philippines but that the program's three immediate goals were to benefit the worker, help balance the BOP and give the banks a little more business.

In the past, overseas Filipino workers had sent money home via private couriers who sometimes got robbed or who ran away with the money themselves, or blackmarketeers who often short-changed the worker's family or took

advantage of the recipients' ignorance of the going bank rates to pay lower rates.

Laya said a large part of the oversea workers' remittances are eventually channelled to the black market and is not reflected in the balance of payments.

Although the ten million peso monthly outlay for the project is the biggest in the country, Laya said the amount is minimal considering that the target is 1.5 billion dollars (approximately ₱15 billion).

The participation of tourists, balikbayans and Philippine-based workers of international institutions was included to broaden the scope and lure foreign exchange away from the black market.

CSO: 4200/490

PHILIPPINES

INVESTMENTS BOARD OKAYS PAPER IMPORTS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Mar 83 p 9

[Text] The Board of Investments (BOI) has allowed the importation of 39,042 metric tons of paper and paperboards for the first two months of the year following its recommendation to the Central Bank to liberalize import controls.

BOI sources disclosed yesterday that another 1,100 metric tons of the 2,000 MT "start-up tonnage" paper applied for importation from Sweden have also been approved, sending local paper manufacturers to air some concern of the dumping prices carried by paper imports.

The Pulp and Paper Manufacturers Association, Inc. (Pulpapel) has expressed concern over the BOI's approval in view of BOI's recommendation to liberalize imports which has not yet been acted upon by the Central Bank.

Pulpapel said that while it is willing to compete in a free market atmosphere, the association cannot stand up to importations which have misdeclared values.

Pulpapel cited that imported papers classified as "side-runs," "cull rolls," "stocklot" and "start-up tonnage" often confused customs appraisers in determining the appropriate duties to be levied on them.

BOI governor Herminigildo Zayco has earlier been urged to ban paper importation under these descriptions since their home consumption values are not known.

BOI and the customs bureau have been urged to establish the true consumption value of various grades of paper to be imported to prevent importers from "negotiating" the said value.

Pulpapel source, on the other hand, said that any relaxation of the import restriction aimed at insuring the non-recurrence of dumping practices without working out detailed mechanics would bring the industry back to the 1982 condition when dumping was rampant.

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

SCIENCE CENTERS PLANNED--President Marcos announced yesterday the setting up of a system of national centers of excellence to promote science and technology. The new system of the National Science and Technology Authority (NSTA) will include the National Institute of Physics, the National Institute of Geological Sciences, and the Natural Sciences Research Institute of the University of the Philippines in Diliman, QC the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, the Institute of Chemistry and the Institute of Biological Sciences at UP Los Banos. An appropriation of ₱20 million will be budgeted for its operation this year. Mr Marcos said that each of these institutes will receive at least ₱3 million this year. The National Science Research Research Ins itute will get ₱5 million. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Mar 83 p 1]

RICE TO DROUGHT AREA--Two officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross, who are here to visit some areas in Mindanao needing humanitarian assistance, said yesterday that some 10,000 bags of rice valued at ₱1.4 million will arrive tomorrow from Geneva. Jean de Courten, ICRC delegate general for Asia-Oceania and Vincent Nicod, another ICRC delegate said the aid will augment Red Cross relief supplies for displaced families in Mindanao. The ICRC aid will be channeled through the National Food Authority in Manila in keeping with an agreement between the Philippine National Red Cross and NFA for better storage and distribution, the PNRC said. [Text] Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Mar 83 p 5]

CEBU VIOLENCE PROBED--Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has directed the constabulary to investigate the alleged use of unreasonable force during the recent spate of student unrest in Cebu City, which resulted in the death of a student allegedly in the hands of the university security personnel. The victim was identified as Bashir Majid of Southwestern University in Cebu City. Enrile directed Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, PC chief, to investigate the reported violations of the MOND-Student Accord of Oct. 28, 1981, which contains guidelines on the conduct of student rallies and demonstrations. The defense chief also directed Ramos to ensure the participation of responsible student leaders in the inquiry. [Text] Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 25 Mar 83 p 31

Saudi Co-ventures eyed--The Cabinet will study the setting up of joint business ventures between the Philippines and Middle East countries, particularly Saudi Arabia, to maintain the competitive advantage of Filipino workers in that region. The Cabinet made the decision after receiving a report by Labor Minister Blas F. Ople on the status of Filipino workers in the Middle East during the regular meeting of the Cabinet the other day. Ople said joint ventures will keep the advantage of Filipino workers in the Middle East in the light of the possible dwindling jobs in the region due to declining oil revenues. The Labor minister noted that the demand for manpower in the Middle East is rapidly shifting from construction and maintenance of completed plants and facilities. [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 25 Mar 83 p 6]

OIL PRODUCTION BOOSTED--Crude oil produced by the country's offshore oil wells in Palawan reached 663,000 barrels last month, according to the energy ministry. This was an increase over last year's average monthly production of 299,000 barrels. According to the energy ministry, the increased output was due to the start of production of the three Matinloc wells and Pangan and Libro wells. These five wells have a combined average daily output of 9,000 barrels. Before the Matinloc complex went into full production, only the Nido and Cadlao oilfields yielded oil at a daily average of 8,000 barrels. The energy ministry said, last January's oil output accounted for eight percent of the 8.23 million barrels of oil supply during the month. It also reported that bulk of oil importations last January was sourced through the state-owned Philippine National Oil Co. (PNOC). PNOC last January accounted for 55.3 percent of total importations of crude oil and finished products, followed by Caltex with 23.5 percent, and Shell with 12.9 percent. [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 25 Mar 83 pp 9, 10]

ARMED FORCES CONSTABULARY UNITS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY ARE ON RED ALERT. Armed skirmishes that may be caused by subversive elements elsewhere in the country. Armed forces chief of staff General Fabian Ver said that the armed services could also order red alert for their troops throughout the country. The constabulary was also ordered to render assistance to the military. General Ver assured that the situation is under control and no cause for alarm, although isolated areas in Mindanao have been affected. [Text] [RE 300029 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 25 Mar 83]

PHILIPPINE ARMY--THE PHILIPPINE ARMY-Integrated National Defense Forces has raised the setting up of a counter-insurgency unit inside the move following reports of renewed activity of communist rebels. The plan was submitted to the defense secretary, Gen. Fidel Ramos. It said the New People's Army wants to establish its own well-integrated personnel in the central command to combat the communists and insure its control. [Text]

[Commander Brig. Gen. Pedro Caparan) told Ramos during his trip to Bukidnon and other parts of southern Mindanao that the province remains to be a powderkeg at the moment. For his part, General Ramos ordered the construction of AF headquarters in Valencia, Bukidnon, where Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF) and security guards of big agribusiness estates will be trained in the intricacies of fighting the enemy. At the same time Ramos said he would consider a CHDF program for hillside men to fight the NPA. Ramos indicated that the hillsliders of Bukidnon, if properly given the training and arms would be in a better position to fight the NPA, as they are familiar with the terrain.] [Text] [1829/618 Manila Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 29 Mar 83]

**CEMENT HOARDERS ARRESTED--Manila, March 30 (AFP)--**President Ferdinand Marcos today ordered the arrest and prosecution of dealers and distributors found hoarding and overpricing cement, a palace statement said. The president said this was an act of economic sabotage and punishable under law. Following the president's orders, Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin formed a task force made up of police and troopers to keep a round-the-clock watch on cement dealers and distributors. Mr Marcos' directive also instructed the Ministry of Justice to create a prosecution force "so that those apprehended would be surely prosecuted." The reported cement shortage was "clearly artificial" because hoarders want to increase the prices above the authorized level, Mr Ongpin said. "The existing cement production is more than enough for local consumption but the supply is being kept from buyers by unscrupulous dealers and distributors," he added. [Text] [08302043 Hong Kong AFP in English 1715 18 Mar 83]

**PEACE PRAYER RALLY--**Manila policemen have foiled an attempt by some 200 students, laborers and priests to stage a peace prayer rally in front of the U.S. embassy. The rally was instead held immediately across from the embassy. Details now with JUAN YEO: The solemn prayer peace rally began at 2:00 this afternoon with what the demonstrators called a lenten offering. They staged the rally (title: "Passione Juan de la Cruz") which parallels the passion and death of Jesus Christ in the Philippine context. Led by Father (Elmo Monapart) of the Montalban Center, the demonstrators said the peace rally against the presence of U.S. military installations is part of the worldwide disarmament movement. The timely arrival of western police district authorities prevented the demonstrators from getting close to the U.S. embassy. The police pointed out that the demonstrators did not have any permit to march in front of the embassy. The demonstrators were also about to conduct a candlelight march on their way to the Grace church. [Text] [08302337 Quezon City AP Television News 1000 18 Mar 83]

**PHILIPPINE POLITICAL PARTIES CALL FOR UNIFORMITY TO SUPPORT THE COUNTRY'S DRIVE AGAINST COMMUNISM--**Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army, the last two days to all during his bi-monthly radio and television address, maintained dialogue with civil officials and consumer groups. He urged the leaders of the insidious forces of the underworld to stop using the people to further their own ends. In warning the people against the master of communism, he recalled the condition of what happened to the country after it was taken over by the communists in the late 1960s. [Text] [08302337 Quezon City AP Television News 1000 18 Mar 83]

**NO ALERT FOR HOLY WEEK--**Armed Forces chief Gen Fabian Ver is leaving it to the discretion of major service commanders to issue alert status for the Holy Week observance. According to General Ver, there is no need for the whole Armed Forces to put on alert except for the PC (Philippine Constabulary) because of its inherent police function. General Ver also said the PC is capable of handling any disturbance during the holy week. Earlier, fears were raised that communist terrorists might stage some action to mark the anniversary of the New People's Army tomorrow. [Text] [0W281401 Quezon City RPN television network in English 1100 GMT 28 Mar 83]

**TRIBAL LEADERS SIGN PACT--**Tribal chieftains and datus in the formerly troubled areas of Mindanao, Davao, led by Datus Mania Oron and Ramon Ali, signed yesterday declaration of peace. This ended speculations about tribal differences in Mindanao. The agreement declares, among others, that tribal leaders help one another under the auspices of the Presidential Assistance on National Minorities (Panamin), and pledge their support and loyalty to government. The agreement was effected by Minister Manuel Elizalde, Jr., Panamin head, who called upon the tribal chieftains to unite in the course of his regular visits to the hilltribes. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 Mar 83]

000: 1400/1410

## EFFORTS TO REFINING CHINESE CRUDE FUTILE

Singapore IHL STRAITS TIMES in English 12 Mar 83 p 12

(Article by Bonnie Linn)

Text,

SINGAPORE'S oil refiners have recently been knocking vigorously on China's doors, but the doors are not opening wide at the moment.

It is not as if the Chinese do not want to send their crude oil down to Singapore for refining. On the contrary, feelers had been put out by them months ago through the Republic's trade office in Beijing on Singapore processing Chinese crude.

Besides, the added attraction at the moment is that the Singapore industry — facing over-capacity because of declining markets — is apparently offering discounts on the US\$1 a barrel processing fee normally charged to would-be customers like the India Oil Corporation

**Factor**

Despite all this, the latest attempt — a few weeks ago Esso Singapore sent a team directly for the first time — saw the ovimen returning from Beijing empty handed.

Industry sources say that Shell is keeping itself posted on potential Chinese business through a permanent representative stationed there, while Singapore Petroleum Company is keeping its lines to the Chinese open, through one of its partners, C Itoh and Company.

But the current attempts to develop any reasonable Chinese refining business to substitute for expected loss of Indonesian business have so

far not come up to much.

The main reason, said a China-watcher, is that the Chinese, like most other oil producers, are currently adopting a wait-and-see strategy. Why should the Chinese refine their crude into products in a market where prices are sliding because of the uncertain oil outlook, he asked.

This is the reason given by China National Oil Corporation to Singapore refiners who have approached them, said sources.

The Singapore refiners, have on their part, another factor to weigh. Industry circles say that both the refiners and oil traders have conceded to the latest Indonesian terms on countertrade for their purchases of Singapore kerosene and diesel.

In order to maintain Indonesian purchases of these products, the Singapore refiners and traders have apparently agreed to accept about 60,000 barrels daily of Indonesian low sulphur waxy residue, in return for Pertamina purchases of 60,000 barrels daily of the kerosene and diesel. About half of the deal is being done by traders, sources said.

And this in turn will affect potential Chinese crude oil refining here, as it will result in a glut of the same products which the Indonesians are bartering.

The Daqing crude, which the Chinese are considering for Singapore refining, produces the same low sulphur waxy

residue after processing.

So far, therefore, there has been limited success in Singapore's attempts at developing any oil business with the Chinese.

An oil trader last year secured 1.5 million barrels of Daqing crude, which was the first Chinese crude to be refined here when it was sent to Esso And Singapore Petroleum Company this year started supplying bunker fuel to Chinese cargo vessels under a direct deal clinched with the Chinese in December.

**Focus**

The US embassy notes this interest in its latest industry report when it said that: "China's large market potential is tempting to refiners here as a possible key to softening the effects of losing other markets."

This possibility could come into focus if China's industrialisation programme (and ensuing increased oil demand) and its South China Sea oil exploration creates refining under-capacity in China.

Most observers, however do not anticipate significant South China Sea oil production from offshore China before 1987-89. China will certainly be undertaking its own refinery expansion programme, and any relief it offers may be shortlived, added that report.

## BIOTECHNOLOGY COMPANIES INTERESTED IN SINGAPORE

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 16 Mar 83 p 8

[Article by Lillian Chew]

### Text,

SINGAPORE is on the threshold of becoming an important biotechnology research centre.

At least four large biotechnology companies have told the Economic Development Board they are interested in setting up shop here. One of them in partnership with a Singapore company, will regularised this month.

"On reflection we have made a lot of progress over the last 12 months. We have made a small start and the potential is enormous," an EDB spokesman said.

The EDB strategy is to try to attract companies which are working in areas where the technology is proven and where there is an advantage for the company to come to Singapore.

At this point in time, it will be unrealistic for Singapore to get involved in the frontiers of biotechnology such as gene splicing. Rather, we are more interested in plant and food biotechnology companies.

Biotechnology is not a single science. It brings together the skills of chemical and mechanical engineers, botanists, geologists, zoologists, chemists and biochemists and physiologists.

If a blanket definition is possible in such a diverse area, biotechnology consists of the industrial processing of materials by

micro-organisms and other biological agents. It could result in a technology that will meet all Man's needs, but it is much too soon to tell.

But it is identified as a growth industry of the future — thus Singapore's interest in promoting it, as expressed by Minister of Trade and Industry Dr Tony Tan in his Budget speech.

Efforts to nurture such an industry, however, do not lie in EDB hands alone. Much of the infrastructural support has to come from the National University of Singapore.

Not only has the university to train enough scientists to man the industry, it has to make changes to its science curriculum to prepare its graduates for a career in biotechnology.

The NUS is reported to be changing the teaching programme, although slowly. For example, students at the Science Faculty will, from July, be able to study microbiology as a single subject. Previously, they did it as part of biology.

As a result, the teaching hours on microbiology for second and third year students will be more than doubled. This change will also allow the students more time for research projects — an activity which will dominate their working lives if they choose a career in biotechnology.

The university is also

increasing its scientific contacts with overseas universities. The recent visit by four professors from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be followed by similar visits from other prominent scientific universities.

### Incentive

Faculty members also report greater cooperation between the various departments. Dr Tan Li Koon, Department of Pathology said that faculties are now encouraged to collaborate, and to keep each other informed of research projects and what each department is doing.

The EDB on its part continues to promote biotechnology in the same way as it does other industries. This includes offering financial and fiscal incentives and sites such as the Science Park.

Whether biotechnology really takes off in Singapore remains to be seen. Dr Daniel Wang, of MIT and a leading expert in this field, said:

"You can attract the companies who come here because it's cheaper to conduct their field trials here, or those whose markets are in this region. But it will be difficult to attract the really sophisticated companies, for example those who are playing with changing the molecular genetics of a palm oil tree."

## ARTHIT'S RESIGNATION ANALYZED

BANGKOK THE NATION (BKK) IN English 10 Mar 82 p. 1

(Article by Kannikar Somsuwan)

(text)

**T**HREE REACTIONS FROM some politicians toward the resignation of Dr Arthit Ourarat from the National Democracy Party (NDP) is that he is impatient. For Dr Arthit himself, he would rather describe his feeling toward the NDP as "disillusioned."

According to Dr Arthit's own theory, a political party has to have three major factors: firmness, principle and character.

"If a political party lacks the three factors and keeps on swaying from one side to the other, it cannot remain as a political body," said Dr Arthit in an exclusive interview to *The Nation* yesterday.

Dr Arthit tendered his resignation from the NDP on Monday, saying he strongly disagreed to the party's move of backing to withdraw the constitutional amendment.

He charged party MPs with breaking their words concerning their opposition

against the draft amendment to retain the Senate's lawmaking powers and to permit government officials to take political posts.

In his statement of resignation, the former NDP secretary general said NDP assemblymen voted for the draft amendment despite the fact that it would pave the way for extended powers to senators and government officials to become political appointees.

The letter of resignation was submitted to NDP leader Gen Kriangsak Chomanan shortly after the ex-premier left monkhood on Monday.

Dr Arthit said the constitutional amendment, which is pending its third reading, is in fact a minor part of his disillusionment.

Political ideology is a major factor, he said, adding: "If we start a political party now, I am sure it will seek a constitutional

as many MPs as possible without regard to their qualities, then it is not the right way. I want to create a political party with clear direction and guideline. A political party should have its own principle and strong base. If we don't have a strong base and keep on clinging ourselves to the branch of a tree, we may fall down and injure ourselves."

In his capacity as NDP secretary general, Dr Arthit formerly a leading member of the New Force Party - had tried to build up its base by initiating the so-called "Democratic Youths Project" and branching out the party's network to the masses in rural areas.

His project had somewhat expanded and later led to speculations that several Young Turks who were involved in the April's Fool abortive coup and some others who were in favour of socialism would run in the next general elections under the NDP banner.

His attempt unfortunately failed to succeed because "nobody in the party was serious about it and this is such a big project that only one person cannot handle," he said.

He added "Some people tried to paint red colour on the party when the project was initiated."

Dr Arthit who left the NDF once last year following internal conflict and re-

joined it later said he had made up his mind that he would not return to the NDP again and "nothing will be able to change my mind."

"I will not return to the party even if the constitutional amendment is rejected by Parliament in the third reading," he declared.

Dr Arthit will, however, go ahead with his original plan to run in the nationwide polls in the outlying province of Chachoengsao but "I will have to look for a new party."

"If a political party sees that having me as its candidate will worth its investment, it will accept me. If the party has a good principle, I will choose it," he said.

In Dr Arthit's opinion, a qualified political party has to have political principle and must be developed with the "right mechanism."

"Anything that I had done or laid down for the NDP will depend on its members on whether they will continue developing or terminating it. Of course, a new secretary general will be selected to replace me," he said.

Dr Arthit admitted that he was somewhat shocked by a reversal of NDP MPs' decision on the constitutional amendment during the parliamentary debates in the first and second reading.

"A party meeting decided that NDP would vote against the

draft amendment because members disagreed with the two points concerning senators and political appointees. It later turned out that NDP MPs voted for the draft and I did not know about that in advance despite the fact that I was the secretary general," he said.

Dr Arthit, a former senior official of the Civil Service Commission, said he kept on seeking explanations from party members about the reversal of the decision and "what they told me was that the military wind was strong that they should sway with the wind."

"In my opinion, we will be respected if we are reasonable and firm to our principle," he continued.

Dr Arthit said NDP leader Gen Kriangkrai himself had made it clear from the beginning about the party's opposition to the extension of senators' powers and "we kept on opposing the amendment along this line until a group of members held a secret meeting among themselves and made a reverse decision."

Many NDP members fully agree with whatever the military is doing including the military's initiation for representatives of political parties to appear on a military-organized television programme to declare their policies, he said.

Dr Arthit said he himself disagreed to such a programme because "this is not

what the military should be involved." "It's like in the time of a coup when politicians are ordered to report themselves and their policies. The entire process sounds thrilling."

Dr Arthit ran unsuccessfully under the ticket of the New Force Party in a gubernatorial election in Bangkok a few years back. He said he did not believe the "powers-that-be" would allow such an election to be held again in the capital because the "political party that wins in the gubernatorial election will automatically control the general elections in Bangkok."

"That is what the "powers-that-be" or any political party do not want to see," he analysed.

Concerning some people's comment that the size of NDP is diminishing, Dr Arthit said: "This is be-

cause the participation of members to the party is very loose. One member sometimes doesn't understand the thinking of another. There are splits of opinions in the party and that makes it difficult for all members to walk along the same line."

Dr Arthit said he felt relieved after leaving the party put "I still respect Gen Knangak, Khun Ob (Vasuratna) and many other senior members in the party, mind you."

He made it clear that he did not want other members to follow him by walking out of the NDP because "I want this party to remain alive."

"I do hope that resignation will stimulate certain members in the party to understand the importance of the party's principle and ideology. That's all I want," he concluded.

## GOALS OF COMMUNIST IN CHANCE POLITICAL SYSTEM

BUKITAN, issued by AM RAT in Thai 15 Mar 89 p 2

"Our Way Way" by Gen Dr M. R. Khukrit Premot

1984 - We do not know whether I am fortunate or unfortunate; I have always received anonymous documents sent by anonymous persons.

I would not dare estimate the chart reproduced above, but I can tell, from traditional, local culture of thought and doctrine this plan is based. It has come to transform the Thai political system since the lines of the communist thinking. From a quick look at the chart, one knows that this is a socialist plan to bring the country under the communist rule.

When the communists could not conquer Thailand with their power of armed struggle to seize political power, the communists switched to a more subtle way to control all the institutions and organisations based and maintained the following: the monarchy, the armed forces, the civil service, the business, the labor sector, farmers, peasants to the last individual. This is their design to set Thailand under the communist rule.

With the communists tolerate the different opinions. Even though I do not agree with them, I never consider those people as enemies. I rather look at them as equals, with equality and respect because they also have their opinion. I would not accept any limit. The plan is so evident that it is difficult to hide the will and turning the population up.

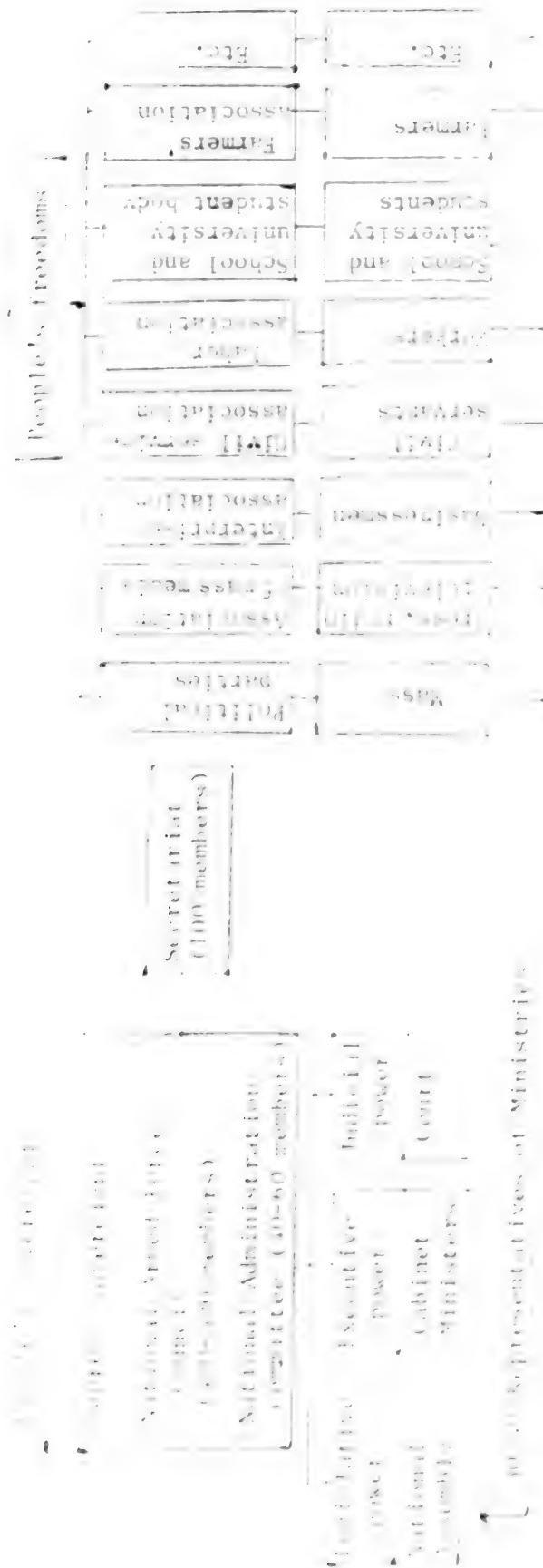
The main element of communism is the control of the state. The state is the main body to control which is composed of all the institutions, educational, and every institution in society in order to lead the people to serve this plan, the communists intended to make this country become a communist country. There were no other fields, it need common people to serve the communist rule.

It is a well-known fact. In our experience that the communists are not the same. Some of the communists are good for the country, some of the communists are bad for the country. Some of the communists are good for the people, some of the communists are bad for the people, etc. The communists are not the same.

and both the wills when he reads the right for King and Parliament to make laws to govern him, and thinking that they two are bound to the King, he will force the臣民 to use of Parliament, sovereign power belongs to the people. This is in accordance with the desire of King Edward I and the first king of Scotland to the final period. Under the King and the King's agents who represent the people's sovereignty through the national assembly, the Inquisitorial body, the council of Ministers, represents the exercise of the power on the Court of Justice, representing the 1600 counties, and if this were true, the King would have over the people's subjects

It was with the radio and television that James spoke of his "right talk" with the military. Looking at the chart, we can understand clearly how he is reflected, seated by the king while exercising power over the country. From top: Amazigh (Amazigh nobility), which is an important institution; next to him is the National Administration, which is managed when it is equivalent to the Parliament in a committee of 100 members (the 100 members) which is equivalent to the National Assembly; next in the organizational structure is the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and finally called the legislature, which is equivalent to the National Administration Committee. This committee is headed by the National Assembly, appears in place of the 100 members, that is to say without a chart.

There is no reason to be afraid of the new members. And, certainly, it will not be difficult to bring in the Soviet Army, particularly since they have been in the neighborhood and other members would like to see them go.



in defining a Senate which assumed legislative duty

THAILAND

KHUKRIT VOWS TO GO ON FIGHTING FOR DEMOCRACY

BK250255 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Mar 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] M. R. Khukrit Pramot last night vowed before thousands that he would continue fighting for democracy and would not allow the people to face dictatorship alone.

His speech came amidst reports that Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila is expected to register on Monday as a Social Action Party candidate for the general elections in the same constituency, Samphanthawong, as M. R. Khukrit.

Addressing a crowd of about 50,000 at Sanam Luang, the Social Action Party leader, in his first major election campaign, blasted Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon for his inaction in solving the country's problems.

"Prem and Gen. Prem should be blamed for the dissolution of parliament because they counter-signed the royal decree."

M. R. Khukrit also alleged that the internal security operations command used certain labour movements to hold rallies supporting the amendment.

Last night's speech was ample evidence of his flair for oratory. Tinged with wit, and biting sarcasm, humour and at times emotion, he drew constant applause for what he called "expression of my frustrated feelings rather than propaganda for votes."

A row erupted between the audience and several photographers crowding the makeshift stage--the rooftop of a bus--prior to the speech but was quickly settled.

M. R. Khukrit began his speech by attacking the army's morning radio programme, "New Bellows."

"I am not satisfied with the government with setting up such stations which 'greeted' him [Prem] with personal attacks. 'But, I don't listen to the barking of the dog anymore,' he added.

The long-time leftist dictator for more than 40 years, boasting that he fought all the way to the constitutional amendment issue "which we won by a landslide,"

however, he said the losers refused to accept defeat or to abide by the rules. "Though they made a gentleman's agreement, they violated it and tried every means to mould it (the constitution) according to their demands," M. R. Thukrit said.

While apparently referring to the military who supported the failed draft, M. R. Thukrit stressed that he has never regarded the armed forces as his enemy, emphasising that he respected their status.

He also warned the people to beware of false promises and "dirty tricks."

"I am extremely concerned about the dictatorial system in the country and I don't want to see my brothers and sisters under the yoke of dictators."

M. R. Thukrit promised to find other ways of fighting for democracy if the elections are not held. He even challenged the army: "If the military were to impose a coup d'etat following the elections, do it. I don't care."

On the overall economy, the SAP leader said that the general economy was much better than several others in the region.

"But our economy will never improve because of the power struggle and the government's inability."

"While the people are suffering from hardships, we have a prime minister who doesn't do anything beyond smile and attend social functions to open ceremonies... so, how can our people overcome poverty and desperation?" M. R. Thukrit added.

He said everybody wanted a life full of hope and opportunity, "but uncertain situations, circumstances have deprived them of the basic requisites which every man being entitled to."

NEW FORCE PARTY LEADER TO RUN IN BANGKOK

EK250339 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Mar 83 p 2

[Text] New Force Party leader Somwang Sichai said yesterday that he will contest the election in Bangkok, probably in Dusit constituency.

His party would field about 70 candidates to cover all the provinces, but would concentrate its efforts in the northeast, he told the BANGKOK POST.

Mr Somwang said he expected his party to gain at least 10 seats.

The former Chai Nat MP also said that his party would try to cover as many constituencies in Bangkok as possible, with Phra Khanong constituency the only exception because it wanted to avoid a clash with Democrat Party leader Phichai Rattakun, whose ideological concept was similar to the New force's policy.

He said that his party's candidates in Bangkok were mostly technocrats adding that the party was confident of winning in Phya Thai, Pathum Wan and Bangkok Ladkrabang constituencies.

Mr Somwang also disclosed that one of the New Force's key members, ex-party leader Dr Krasae Chanawong, would stay out of the race this 18 April because he was busy working for the United Nations. However, Dr Krasae would definitely run in the next elections in 1987, Mr Somwang said.

As for General Uththasak Khlongtruat, an army adviser, would join the New Force Party, Mr Somwang said only that the general was raising funds for the party.

THAILAND

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTERS, CANDIDATES ISSUED

EE260819 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Mar 83 p 5

(Text) The Interior Ministry has issued a statement explaining the qualifications of eligible voters and candidates under the election law.

According to the statement, to be an eligible voter, a person must:

-be of full age (18).

-be not younger than 20 years old on 1 January 1983. Those who will be eligible to cast their votes on 18 April, must have been born before 1 January 1961.

-have him or her name listed in the household registration in that constituency.

In the case of a person born of an alien father, he or she must possess one of the following qualifications to be eligible, apart from those mentioned above:

-Must have completed compulsory education according to the law governing compulsory school in force at their time of study.

-Must be, or used to be, a member of parliament, provincial assembly, Bangkok Metropolitan Council, municipal council, sanitary council or Tamboon Council, or the like, in Bangkok or Phuvaiban.

The voter or his spouse must be regularly paying personal income tax, land tax or municipal tax.

That household living in the kingdom for not less than 10 consecutive years.

The qualifications of eligible candidate are as follows:

-be of full age (18).

-to possess local residence right to election day (18 April 1983).

In case the candidate was born of an alien father, he or she must possess one of the following qualifications in addition to the ones mentioned above:

-having undertaken high school education, completed at least upper secondary education according to the Education Ministry's curriculum or having entered into other types of schools or institutes in the country under its normal curriculum and completed education which had been certified by the Education Ministry as equivalent to secondary education;

-having entered local universities or institutions of higher learning, and completed at least a bachelor's degree.

A voter may be disqualifed on election day, if he or she is:

-mentally unstable;

-blind and deaf, and cannot read or write;

-a monk, novice, ascetic or a member of a cult;

-detained under the order of the court;

-the right is withdrawn by the order of the court.

Those who will be disqualified from contesting in the election are:

-not fit for office;

-a bankrupt person whose case has not yet been withdrawn from the court;

-detained, and disqualified from voting;

-imprisoned or imprisoned under order of the court;

-a person imprisoned for two years or more according to a court order and released less than five years at the date of the elections, except those terms of imprisonment given because of his or her carelessness;

-a member of the civil or state administrative employee who receives regular monthly salary;

-an employee of a government agency or a state enterprise;

and

THAILAND

THAI PARTY MEMBERS DISAGREE WITH SAMAK, QUIT

5167641 1983 8 BANGKOK POST in English 26 Mar 83 p 13

Text: Eight Prachakon Thai Party members who allegedly have fallen out with Party leader Samak Sontharamet yesterday invited to join the Chanuan (Fuse) Movement to retaliate against MP Samak.

Mr Mai Samanphan, leader of Chanuan Movement, who recently protested against the constitutional amendment, was listening to the eight air their grievances to reporters at the Royal Hotel yesterday. After hearing them, Mr Arun invited them to join his party and campaign against MP Samak in the next area.

The eight, who were among 14 Prachakon members excluded from the party's list of candidates, are Mr Chatthai Phetcharat, Mr Bunchuai Sangkharatsa, Mr Narong Pichay, Mr Savilla Singkositkun, Mr Pricha Eska, Mr Sangchai Khamphithak, Capt. Suparat and Capt. Praken Ratanapanha.

Mr Arun, an ex-MP, said that only five people were involved in selecting Prachakon Thai candidates and other members were not informed in advance.

Mr Samanphan said that he had never done anything wrong while being a member of the party, citing that he had always followed the party line.

"I think I returned to the stand and quoted Mr Samak as saying that the present Constitutional Action Parties were under the influence of the military. This, therefore, is proves what is actually happening," he said.

Mr Samanphan did not say if they have been invited to join the Chat Thai Party.

## THAI PARTY LEADER HOLDS RALLY, DEFENDS ARMY

A260639 BANGKOK BANGKOK Post in English 26 Mar 83 p 1

Bangkok, Thailand - Prachakon Thai Party leader Samak Sunthorawet launched his election campaign yesterday by defending the army's role in politics at a four-hour rally held at the Saman Chai Grounds opposite the Grand Palace.

He denied that he was being used by, or served, the army by supporting the constitutional amendment draft and criticised "those well-known politicians" for attempting to place the army in a bad light.

The main road was closed to traffic at about 4.45 p.m. to accommodate a crowd of at least 30,000 who packed the strip of road and lawn from the northern end of the Grand Palace right up to the Defence Ministry Building.

An unbarred iron fence behind the rally stage was knocked down by a segment of the crowd trying to get a better view and listen to Samak, speaking at a microphone by loudspeaker difficulties.

In a speech interspersed with satirical comments against his critics, Samak said that the country's two main problems were economy and security.

In the last few years, he said, the government has been able to maintain control of the country against the threat of communist insurgency and established the army's role in taking this position.

He added: "Our army members in parliament are Thais who love and respect their country. They will believe in the unity and security of the country above all else."

Samak said that they are "one type" of representative and have a right to their political opinions.

He spoke of the army and its officers, he said, but the army as an institution was not to be blamed because of its contribution to the country.

Samak said that the last four years had been difficult because his wife, the late Queen Sirikit, had been ill. He added: "In conclusion, the Army Grounds will always be our home." (END)

to compare the military's role in government to that of persons guiding a blindfolded animal or path riddled with bumps and holes.

"But the army is proposing in the draft amendment is an extension of the term of government for another four year term," Samak said.

Prayuth said last week d'etat which had denied the people the right to vote, he concluded that this had occurred often adding that sometimes the king was the work of wayward soldiers.

Asked what answer that he did not think the country was any less democratic under the king, he said:

"If we consider someone with the right to vote, I would say that sometimes we have democracy and sometimes we don't," he said.

By contrast, in neighbouring countries such as Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, respectively, their people live where they want, travel wherever and whenever they want no matter what type of government is in power.

Asked if there was any link in the claim that if civil servants were allowed to vote, that would then amount to dictatorship.

"I am not afraid of dictatorship in which five are civil servants. I don't think it is difficult to do this," he said.

Prayuth denied allegations that he was courting dictatorship by supporting the extension of constitutional powers into the right of civil servants to hold public office, like himself.

Asked if Prayuth who asked an army commander-in-chief to become the prime minister, if he could do the same.

"I am not a dictator. I have furthermore done not and never has served the army. I am not afraid of criticism which has been directed at him,

"I am not a general. I have no title in his division to say no to anything. I am a general in life. I have never sided with Gen Army Commander-in-Chief. I am affiliated with like I met Steven (assistant Army Commander-in-Chief) through my family,

"I am not a general in the order of merit in parliament," he added.

Asked if he would support final major rally, he said he would go to Chonburi province, the one during from 8 pm to 11 pm, 17 April, the day before the election.

## WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES IN YALA

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com on 27 Mar 2013

last salient northern southern bandit leader attached to the separatist  
Kashmir Liberation Movement has entered to the authorities here  
recently.

believe that Sergeant Major, 26, who was accompanied by Pol Sgt-Maj Athorn Wongsatay, surrendered to Yala District officer Mr Thongchai Kitiprasan and the police. Lieutenant Pol Col Saipan Parphenbun, the district officer, said...

... seized over his HK33 assault rifle and eight rounds of ammunition.

He reportedly joined the southern bandit movement in 1973. Police said that over 10 years he staged several highway robberies and kidnappings and collected protection fees from rubber planters.

In 1927, Bumiheng was the leader of a 14-man bandit gang.

THAILAND

CHINESE KTC IN MALAYSIA FOR ARMS TRAINING

CHINESE TROOPS CROSS BORDER into English 27 Mar 51 p 1

COLONEL CHAN, THOUSANDS OF SOUTHERN SEPARATIST BANDITS HAVE FLED into Thailand to undergo secret arms training in Malaysia's Kelantan State despite continuing government suppression campaigns, Fourth Army Commander Lt-Gen Lam Jinnan said yesterday.

Colonel Chan, flanked by Prime Minister Prem Vibhavaran and his wife at the Sir Toi General Hospital,

denied official information he had received from separatist defectors indicating approximately 1,000 southern bandits, mostly belonging to the Chinese United Liberation Organisation, have escaped across the Thailand border where they are secretly engaged in regular weapons training.

Colonel Chan said that some 500 troops were unable to pursue the separatists into Thailand because he had to report to his superiors about the matter. He said PRC troops "would co-operate in wiping out the bandits."

Meanwhile, South China Station has launched a suppression campaign to crack down communist CPY guerrillas in the Setong Salient of Yala province.

The campaign, "Operation" and supervised by Maj-Gen Lam, will last from Feb 1 to March 15 and is aimed at utilizing the CM's 12th Division. About 100,000 mostly Chinese guerrillas are reportedly still active.

CPY units made 100 heavy trips in the past three days and three CPY aircraft were bombing the area to assist ground troops. The 12th Division has also been reinforced to掌管 the area in preparation for the offensive.

THAILAND: POLITICAL PARTIES STEPPED UP

BY RICHARD L. HARRIS BANGKOK BANGKOK POST in English 26 Mar 73 ; 3

Security at the headquarters of four major political parties have been stepped up following two bomb incidents on Saturday, police sources reported yesterday.

Police and police chief Gen Narong Mahanen had ordered police officers to stand guard in front of the headquarters of Social Action, Democrat, Chatuchak and Pheu Thai parties, after one bomb exploded in front of the Chatuchak headquarters, and another was discovered near the offices of the Pheu Thai Party and was defused before it went off.

Yesterday, Mr Phichai Rattakan told newsmen that he believed the bomb had been an attempt to threaten his party, but he said he would never give up his leadership or dictatorship.

Gen Narong reportedly said that he had repeatedly told his officers to increase vigilance from now till elections. He said, however, that he was still in the dark as to who planted the two bombs on Friday.

See also:

## THAILAND - LABOUR UNEMPLOYMENT

PHRA KHANONGCHAI, THAILAND (UPI) English 10 Mar 83 5

LABOUR officials were yesterday instructed by Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chitakhan to work out measures to cope with expected mass unemployment among hundreds of thousands of overseas Thai workers after major construction projects in Middle East countries are completed, a ministry spokesman said yesterday.

Spokesman Karon Bancherd quoted Gen Sitthi as telling a meeting of senior interior officials yesterday that many Middle East countries had reportedly also reduced the scale of their construction work.

Large numbers of Thai workers are expected to flood the local labour market after they return from the Middle East, he said.

There are currently around 400,000 Thai workers working in many of the Middle East countries and as many as 200,000 of them are in Saudi Arabia alone.

Karon quoted Gen Sitthi as saying that major construction projects in Saudi Arabia are nearing completion.

However, Saudi Arabia is not the only Middle Eastern nation that The Nation

said yesterday that he was not aware of such projects cited by Thai authorities.

"As far as our embassy is concerned, we are still issuing visas (to Thai workers) everyday," he said.

The ambassador said between 400-600 visas are issued daily to Thai workers going to Saudi Arabia.

Karon said no local officials were ordered to make early preparations to cope with the returning Thai workers. He said many Thai workers may have to bring home personal savings funds without and the ministry would ask leniency as far as taxes are concerned.

## VICHIT QUILTS

Meanwhile, Justice Minister Pravit Saengsri, Vice Chairman of the People's Alliance, told The Nation

committee for the project to send army reservists to work in the Middle East.

Viguet told reporters that as the central work registrars he needed to remain neutral so that he could protect the interest of all parties concerned.

"Therefore, I can not possibly act as an adviser to the working committee for the project which also involves some private job placement firms," he said.

The project was initiated by the First Army Region with an aim of finding jobs for reservists discharged from the army in not more than two years.

Commenting on the project, Viguet said the Labor department was ready to give support to it. However, he cautions that the implementation of the project had to be carefully done so that it would benefit the potential workers.

There has been an overwhelming response to the project from reservists who have been crowding the headquarters of the Capital Services Command for such jobs.

THAILAND

EDITORIAL: CITIZENS DARE INCIDENTS, VIOLENCE

MANAGING DIRECTOR BANGKOK POST in English 28 Mar 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Fight Ideas But Keep It Clean"]

[Text] The cowardly and jealous among us were at work again last weekend. A Siamese, or worse, placed two bombs outside the headquarters of the Democrat Party and the Social Action Party here in Bangkok. One, at the Democrats' office, went off. The other, outside the SAP office, was defused by the greatest amount of skill and blind luck. Also by good luck there were no casualties in these attacks.

We call those responsible for these bombs cowards. Hiding behind the anonymity offered by a big city, they tried to fight ideas with violence. Even if two had killed, they would not have killed any ideas. In any event, they managed to kill neither. We continue to hold that the way to oppose ideas is with other, preferably better, ideas. Resort to violence should not be a part of our political life.

We are in the midst of an extremely short election campaign which follows an extremely emotional campaign revolving around attempts to amend our constitution. Those attempts took place in a gratifying atmosphere of democratic exchange of views which never deteriorated into violence despite predictions of violence from citizens on various sides of the constitutional debate. All our citizens, as we have said many times before, had the right to comment on that issue and to try to swing others to their side by reason and argument. No citizen has the right to threaten any of our citizens or any of our national laws or ideals no matter how great or right he or she might think the cause is.

Three weeks from today, unless the hotheads and the unreasonable among us have their way, Thai citizens will go to the polls to elect new members of parliament. During those three weeks, thousands of candidates and their supporters will try to convince the rest of us--the majority of citizens--that they deserve our votes. We think they should all be listened to closely. No person or group of people has a monopoly on good citizenship, and come 18 April, every eligible Thai citizen should exercise what is both a right and a duty and vote for the candidates whom he thinks will best represent the nation in parliament.

Violence and intimidation have no part in such a process. In one way, at one stage, politics is a little like a sporting event. Each contestant should show his best and not shirk from confrontation with his opponent. Then, the contest over, the contestants should accept the decision of the judges--which in the case of politics means the voters--with grace. And after the elections, winners and losers alike should unite once again to work for the good of the country.

Election campaigns should be hard fought and strongly contested. But there is no room for violence. Make it a hard fight, by all means. But keep the fight clean, for everyone's sake.

CSO: 4200/479

WORKERS PROTEST WAGE COMMITTEE NOMINEES

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 8 Mar 83 p 6

[Text] **WORKERS** yesterday intensified their opposition to the method used in nominating labour representatives to the Wage Committee, which annually determines the nation-wide basic wages, by staging a mass demonstration in front of the Interior Ministry.

More than 1,000 demonstrators rallied at Sanamchai opposite the Emerald Buddha Temple before moving to the ministry.

The protesting workers, led by president of the Thai Trade Unions Confederation (TTUC), Paisal Thawatchainan, are protesting the workers' representatives recently nominated to the tripartite Wage Committee. Paisal said the nominations were against the rule which requires members of all the labour unions to nominate representatives for appointment to the committee.

He said the Interior Ministry had instead asked the country's three major labour organizations to nominate representatives to the committee. The three labour bodies were the Labour Congress of Thailand, Free Labour Council of Thailand and National Congress of Thai Labour.

Labour Director General Vichit Saengthong, said nine labour representatives were nominated by the organizations, and the Interior Ministry will choose five of them to sit on the committee.

Paisal said the demonstrators want a reply from the Interior Ministry over the issue. The labour confederation had earlier lodged a formal protest with the ministry.

A five-man deputation led by Paisal met Vichit from 11.00 am to noon, but the talks produced no-conclusive results. Paisal quoted Vichit as referring the matter to Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarochana.

Vichit defended the method of nominating the labour representatives by saying that there was no rule which states specifically that it must have the approval of all labour unions.

"The rule only says that the Interior Minister is empowered to appoint suitable persons to the Wage Committee. Under the regulations imposed in 1975, the three labour organizations are required to nominate three representatives each.

"We consider the three labour organizations to represent all the workers," he said.

Paisal criticized the Labour Department during a speech to the demonstrators, saying that it had often ignored the plight of workers.

CSO: 4200/440

CHAOVALIT INTERVIEWED ON ARMY POLICY

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Mar 83 p 5

[Interview by Yuwadee Thanyasiri]

[Text]

**Army Assistant Chief of Staff Lt-Gen Chaovalit Yong-jaiyuth, is regarded as one of the people who has played a vital role in the "democratic development" as laid down in the government's Order 66/2523 and 65/2525. As a noted member of the so-called "democratic soldiers" movement, Lt-Gen Chaovalit recently came out and echoed the views of Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Arthit Kamlang-ek concerning the Army's stand over the controversial constitutional amendment. Here is an excerpt of an interview with Bangkok Post reporter YUWADEE THANYASIRI in which Lt-Gen Chaovalit airs his views.**

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**Q: What is the Army's aim in getting involved in the current constitutional amendment?**

**A:** First, I would like to explain that I really don't like to make any comment at the moment because it could again cause misunderstanding.

The Army has nothing to do with the constitutional amendment, that is the role of Parliament. We want to maintain a peaceful atmosphere and understanding and would like to stress that the Army has not done anything to create political unrest.

The public seems to see the current move to amend the Constitution as being a big event while it is just a common event especially in a developing society. The Army's role is small compared to the political parties and all parties concerned want to find the best political solution for the country.

We have to go back and carefully analyse our social problems otherwise everything could be misunderstood and confused. We believe that our society is rapidly changing towards a capitalist and free democratic system.

If our society is not properly developed the system could turn into a monopoly capitalism. This could adversely affect our society, create unfairness in income distribution and other social injustices. We are trying to breach this social gap as well as other problems which come from a monopolised capitalist system.

In this system only a small group of people will benefit and hold power over the country's economy. Most important of all, they may gradually take over in politics to further expand their economic interests.

The Army has made it clear that

it would try to correct this situation and this way of thinking is reflected in the Prime Minister's Orders 66/2523 and 65/2525. These are not just ordinary orders but important policies aimed at winning a war which could lead the country to disaster if we lose, or peace if we win.

These policies are aimed at eliminating injustices in the country's economic, social and political spheres. Victory over the Communists is a fight to overcome all forms of the unrighteousness in the country. To bring success to the country we must have proper policies and regulations or laws to endorse these policies.

According to administrative principles, policies are considered more important and while policies may change there still has to be laws to endorse them. Therefore we have to formulate all social regulations and rules to suit the policies. This is what we are doing.

We are obliged to step in and correct everything which is unfair in society, obstructs the path of the country's development and the people's well-being. All of the laws and regulations which create social injustice must be corrected.

We are well aware that the Constitution is the highest law of the country but the Constitution will also have to respond to policies. The labour law also has to change to give justice for all parties.

The election law which affects the people's political right and freedom must also be amended. This also includes the law governing the Press — the Revolutionary Council Order No.42. Everything which obstructs social development will have to go. This is the intention of the Army.

It is necessary that the Army expresses its opinions on political problems because we must use politics to win the war against Communism and eliminate a "war condition".

Some people have spoken out against this and this shows that they do not fully understand the objectives of the Army. They have said that the Army has not made it clear on what it means by politics.

Our document says that politics is expanding the rights and freedom of the people and sovereignty

truly belongs to all the people. The Army fully understands the current state of confusion of opinions and the true objectives of those who move against the line of the Army.

We have also praised them for sticking to their own line and have never thought of them as our enemies. We respect the academicians for their professionalism and their knowledge and the institutions they are from. But they also have to respect the people who have also fought for political rights with their flesh and blood.

The Army's political role can determine the country's future and prosperity. We realise that there are a lot of movements concerning the draft and we respect such movements. It is a pity, however, to see that many students who have moved on this issue still lack sufficient experience and don't know the true meaning of "politics".

### Encourage

It is not quite right that some academicians are behind the students' movement. We should allow the students to independently express their views and accept the opinions of all parties.

We have already declared our stance that we will encourage any movement that has good motives.

**Q:** In your opinion, will the constitutional amendment draft bill pass the final reading in Parliament?

**A:** At the moment it is difficult to say if it will pass or not. It all depends on the decision of each party.

**Q:** Will there be any problem should the draft bill fail to pass the final reading?

**A:** If it doesn't pass we will try again to have a Constitution which is in line with our stance. Everything must go according to the rules. The Army Commander-in-Chief has already made this point clear.

**Q:** With the final reading about to begin people are afraid that violent and untoward incidents may occur. Is this true?

**A:** From which side? Everyone has the right to express their opposition. People who are doing everything to achieve their goal however

must ask themselves what they really want in the first place.

If they want honesty, justice and full democratic rule which will benefit the country, then they should go ahead because everyone wants to share these things as well.

Such a move is praiseworthy and should be supported. But it must be done according to the rules. Don't do anything which is not in accordance with Thai society. Using violence to fan conflict is not good and will, as previously proven, eventually lead to defeat.

**Q: How do you feel about the dissatisfied reaction by some parliamentarians over the draft bill?**

A: As I mentioned before, our objective was to have Parliament convened and after it was reconvened we stopped. The movement is their business. We just want them to play the game within the rules.

We want to make it clear to those who have constant nightmares of the right way of thinking. Everything is determined by society; the form of society which is developing. That is why I described to you the social conditions which I hope you will understand. If we let society turn out that way, what would happen?

**Q: And how long will it take to solve such social problems?**

A: As I have already said, no matter what we do, we must stick to the true principles. Therefore, no matter how long it will take, we must not waver and not deviate onto a wrong course. One day we will achieve our goal.

**Q: After each election capitalists and influential people continue being elected to Parliament. How can we solve this problem?**

A: We all share the same view on this problem. Everyone claims that their action is done with the interests of the people in mind, emphasising that he is a representative of the people. I wonder to what extent the representatives of the people have actually gone to safeguard the interests of the majority? As to the problem concerning senators, why is it that when I talk about them, people come up with the idea that the senators must come from people who wear "green uniforms?"

We believe that senators should be representative of people of all occupations which can be divided into five groups — farmers; labourers and workers; businessmen, merchants and bankers; civil servants, military officers, policemen and civilians; journalists, academicians and other people who have "independent professions."

We don't think that senators must be commanders from this or that division. This is now an old-fashioned idea.

**Q: So new senators to be appointed will be "new faces"?**

A: Don't forget that this is not our job. What I have proposed above are just ideas. We have to make proposals and express ideas but the task of implementing them belong to others. Our duty is just to present ideas and propose them.

**Q: Is it true that the constitutional amendment move is aimed at paving the way for Army Commander-in-Chief to become prime minister, a move widely criticised by many people?**

A: People who make such criticisms are those who are experiencing nightmares. We have to help pull these people out of their nightmare; to wake them up so that they can open their eyes and look at the current circumstances and reality. We cannot excuse them. Let's forget the nightmares.

**Q: Is it true that the confusing state in the society at present is because the military have made so much headway on the Government Order 66/2523 that other people, including administrators, cannot catch up with them, thus resulting in lack of coordination among various groups of people?**

A: It is not wrong to say so. Though we have tried to clarify this policy some people still misunderstand it. The main objectives of this order are to give greater freedom for the people, to eliminate dictatorship and all vices and to reduce the economic gap within society.

These are the main aims of the order. But it is related to a "war condition" which must be eliminated. I would like to elaborate by saying that if the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) were to seize power it would be more vio-

lent than that of the Khmer Rouge. The CPT has chosen the most violent way to seize power — through armed struggle.

Despite the CPT has used violent means they still cannot win. Therefore the most important point we must consider in fighting the Communists is to first eliminate the "war condition". Even if the war situation is eliminated we have to destroy the enemy's thoughts, their party or united front.

But we still have to remind ourselves not to touch the united front yet because individuals in the front hold the power at present, like those involved in log poaching and illegal mining.

### Dangerous

They have a lot of money, get elected and become MPs and in the future may become ministers. If we take them on intentionally or unintentionally it is dangerous for us. So we want to destroy the party first from the outside. We have a lot of methods to destroy it from the inside.

Then we can start to build our society, reach an understanding, build the foundation of the society well so as to destroy the united front. This will take time.

Q: What are your thoughts on an MP's threat to commit suicide if the Constitution is amended?

A: I have no thoughts in this respect at all. Everyone has the right to die for moral reasons if they think that it is the right thing to do. One thing I want to say is that the right understanding has to be reached to break out of this thinking. He must listen and respect the opinions of others and then he will realise whether he is right or wrong.

Q: If he dies there may be other "mobs" that will come out.

A: What mobs are you so worried about? The students are still young, they get attached to people, they are innocent, lack experience and have not touched the real meaning of it all. If they mobilise in what they think is right then go ahead so we can all help in mobilis-

ing because we all have the same aim.

Q: If the students are still innocent, someone could try to influence them. What would you do?

A: Well it's up to the Press. You must convey our message so that they understand. My aim is for you to convey all the feelings that I have told you whether it's wrong or right or how it will be criticised, that's up to them. But these are my true feelings. I hope you won't make too many comments because it is a very sensitive time. I have spoken most clearly today and from the heart, the Army has nothing to hide.

Q: But what will you do since the people still have the old image of the Army?

A: Why don't you help to make them understand that today's soldiers are not like those in the past?

Q: Well it is understandable that people would think that soldiers and civil servants might be involved in the attempt to extend the power of the Senate because there are no other groups that are interested in this.

A: Why must we always touch that every time? Bull's eye every time, really strange. And after you touch it you won't let it go too!

Q: Why didn't the soldiers clarify themselves about the constitutional amendment issue from the beginning so the situation wouldn't be so chaotic?

A: Is it chaotic now? I don't see how, this is the way it must be.

Q: It's quite near to chaos at the moment.

A: Is it near to chaos? So there must be something going on. Why didn't you tell me anything?

Q: Those who oppose the amendment say they will put up protest posters all over the city.

A: What for? It's a waste of money.

Q: Why haven't the soldiers tried to reach more of an understanding with the intellectuals?

A: We have tried but people won't understand. I issued explanation papers and there is still no understanding. They should read it 10 times and maybe they would understand it better. Some of them haven't even read it and yet they say they don't understand it.

## **Freedom**

I have told you the issue has only two important points, freedom and the rights of the people. Everyone in Parliament agrees with the proposed electoral system.

The multi-constituency, individual candidate voting system will give more freedom. But if we want the ideal situation then parties shouldn't have to field candidates for at least half the number of available seats, and MPs should have to belong to a party.

Anything which has limitations shouldn't be used, but we don't want to talk or comment about this because we accept that it is the intention of the Constitution. They want a political party system so we shut our mouths because we don't want it to affect anyone.

If they accept that the old intention of the Constitution (about the electoral system) is not right, why won't they accept the point about the senators which will be another group to represent the public. And civil servants are another way out for the Government. We don't even know who will be the new government but why say that the military will become the new government?

And if we think that Minister Meechai Ruchupan is a capable man why won't we use him. Anyone that will become the Prime Minister can say whether he wants such people or not, amending the Constitution is just to open the way to this alternative.

But they don't think like us. They just think about the beginning but we think through to the end, they think only about form but we think about the quality too.

**Q: The opponents of the draft are now not against the principles behind the draft but rather the persons supporting the draft. How do you feel about this?**

A: That's a matter of a personal view. If they oppose individuals, are they afraid that a soldier will become the Prime Minister? And if a soldier becomes a Prime Minister, is that so bad? Tell us straight. How can a soldier become a Prime Minister when there is going to be an election? What about an ex-soldier? It is sad that anyone who is

dressed in green is looked at as an enemy of the nation.

**Q: Why haven't the soldiers stayed quiet until after the elections? Then if things get chaotic the soldiers can intervene as before with the support of the public without having to invest so much energy.**

A: We haven't invested anything in this matter, we've just invested a few words that's all.

**Q: Maybe the Army's explanation will make the SDP draft pass the third reading.**

A: Is there a lot of importance, win or lose as you see it?

**Q: But you can see that even some of the soldiers don't understand the amendment attempt and that's why they have come out to oppose it.**

A: It's normal to have a difference of opinion. Don't forget that this game has got to be on the right path, played with honesty.

**Q: Are you worried about the situation before the voting on the third reading takes place?**

A: Think carefully about it. There is nothing to worry about. We shouldn't ask old questions. Oh, ho, October 14th will happen, it's impossible. At least the students have more understanding though they may get misled but they are clever because they know it will not bring any benefit to the country. They invited me to speak but I didn't go because it will just increase the conflict.

**Q: Some groups in Parliament are said to be capitalising on the amendment issue by exploiting the situation for their own benefit, do you feel anything about that?**

A: If it is like that then you shouldn't be worried about the third reading which should certainly pass Parliament. You see Parliament wants to have 100% of what they want but we can't always have what we want. If we help then things will get better, because the Parliamentary system is the best system to get representatives of the people to administer the country.

For us other systems do not fit the social situation in Thailand. We have to start from not good to good, from small to large. The society should not deteriorate, especially Thai society.

THAILAND

VIETNAMESE HELD WITH ARMS CACHE

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 10 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] SURAT THANI--Police here have detained 20 Vietnamese who were found on board two trawlers, with an assortment of arms and was anchored near Samui Island here on Tuesday, informed sources said yesterday.

Among the arms found were 15 AK-37 assault rifles, four machine-guns, four RPG launchers and large amounts of ammunition, they said.

The sources said provincial police chief Pol Col Karoon Pathomnuwongse and senior police officials were questioning the Vietnamese.

Commander of the Special Branch Division (SBD) Pol Maj Gen Opas Ratanasin confirmed that the trawlers were spotted at around 6 pm on Monday by villagers of Samui Island. He said they alerted police who immediately rushed to the scene.

However, Pol Maj Gen Opas said he had no details about the arms found on board the trawlers which local authorities identified as "Nopnava 2" and "Nopnava 3" which apparently belonged to Thai fishermen.

Several sets of jungle fatigues and medical equipment were also found aboard the trawlers, the sources said.

The 20 Vietnamese, all believed to be male, are being detained at Samui District police station.

Pol Maj Gen Opas said it was not immediately known whether the Vietnamese were refugees.

CSO: 4200/437

SCHOOLS PLAN TO ATTRACT MUSLIMS

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Mar 83 p 1

[Text]

ATTEMPTS will be made to improve the standards of schools in the five southernmost provinces in order to reduce the number of Muslim children who are sent by their parents to study in Malaysia. Deputy Interior Secretary Anant Anantakul said yesterday.

Mr Anant, who is also Director of the Southern Administrative Centre, said that about 1,000 children of Muslim residents in Narathiwat Province were sent to study in Kelantan state in Malaysia.

He said that these children were eligible to attend schools in Malaysia because their parents held dual nationality.

At a recent seminar in Narathiwat, officials agreed that schools in Satun, Songkhla, Yala, Pattani and Narathiwat

provinces must improve their teaching standards. It was also agreed that the schools should teach English as well as organise lessons on Islamic history and principles.

Mr Anant revealed that Fourth Army Region Commander Lt-Gen Harn Leenanond had recently ordered the authorities to provide Thai language lessons to children aged under six in the five southernmost provinces.

His order follows a study which shows that most children in these provinces lacked proficiency in speaking Thai.

Officials have earmarked a budget of 20 million baht to provide 50-day Thai language classes for these children next summer. About 25,000 children are expected to attend the classes.

CSO: 4200/464

## EFFORT TO HALT ILLEGAL OFFSHORE TIN MINING

Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 14 Mar 83 p 28

[Text] THE INDUSTRY Ministry will present a new proposal to the Cabinet to stop illegal offshore tin mining in the Andaman Sea off Phang-nga coast, in a new bid to stop tin ore smuggling which now accounts for 70 per cent of illicit dredgers' total output, against only 30 per cent sold to the Offshore Mining Organization (OMO) and the Provincial Administrative Organization of Phang-nga Province.

Mr Vira Susangkarn, Industry Ministry's Permanent Secretary, said upon his return from the offshore mining inspection trip to Phuket and Phang-nga, that he had discussed the matter with concession holders, ore buyers, dredgers and workers, oil traders and commercial banks there. They are supportive of one another in boosting the tin mining business over there, whether be law-abiding or law-violating practice," said Vira.

"However, I told them that this visit of mine was to solve the illegal mining problem for the benefit of boosting national revenue. Whatever is against the law, the government will not tolerate it," he added.

Vira said that he had informed all parties concerned in the offshore mining trade there that illegal dredgers trespassing upon the concession areas of other people must be driven out of business. "However, he said, the government will allow them to dredge for tin ore in concession areas of OMO for two more mining seasons which will come to an end in June, 1984. And this proposal will be submitted to the Cabinet for further decision.

"Tin dredgers have invested a lot of money in their businesses. We expect that two more mining seasons will be enough for them to gain sufficient earnings to recover their investment,"

said Vira.

According to Vira's proposal, after June of next year, any illegal dredgers still desiring to dredge tin ore in other people's concession areas, there is only one alternative for them: whether to enter into joint ventures or to work with concession holders.

In order to reduce the numbers of illegal dredgers totalling about 932 now, the merging of two or three dredgers into a single one is recommended.

As Vira put it: "To prevent new dredgers from coming into existence, the remaining boats must bear the clearly seen marks. And new dredgers will be subject to the penalty."

The Industry Ministry's Permanent-Secretary of State estimated that about 70 per cent of their overall output have been smuggled to neighbouring countries, only the remainders of 30 per cent sold to the OMO or the Provincial Administrative Organization of Phang-nga Province. This is because the Thai tin royalty is much higher than that of Malaysia, so the tin ore smuggling is more worthwhile than to sell it to the home market.

To cope with problem, Vira will propose to the Cabinet, to offer privilege of royalty exception on the volume of production exceeding the quotas fixed by the International Tin Council. "When they cannot sell the surplus of their tin ore, along with the high tin royalty, so they have resort to smuggling," he said.

However, noted Vira, this is an interim exception. The tin surplus will be stored in the government's warehouse, with a bank guarantee. When the ore is moved from the warehouse, then the royalty must be paid accordingly. "This will help prevent tin smuggling to overseas markets. And the government will gain as much royalty as it should."

FOREIGN TRADE CHIEF WANTS TO QUIT

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 5 Mar 83 p 1

[Text]

DIRECTOR General Danai Tulalamba of the Department of Foreign Trade plans to call it quits from his present position due to mounting pressures from various circles, *The Nation* learned yesterday.

Danai recently discussed with Commerce Minister Punnamee Punpri the possibility of a transfer to the position of an adviser in the Commerce Ministry. The director general took over his present post only seven months ago.

Sources close to Danai confirmed to *The Nation* yesterday that Danai was "very frustrated" and was making preparations to quit his present post.

The sources said Danai had also mentioned his intention to resign from the post to Permanent Secretary for Commerce Vicharn Niwatwong.

"The director general informed Minister Punnamee that he wanted to be transferred, especially before Punnamee's term expires a few months

from now," the sources said.

It is expected that Danai will propose his deputy, Mrs Oranuj Osathananda, who is the seniormost deputy director general, or Director General of the Business Economics Department, Mr Prayoon Talerngsri as his successor, the sources said.

Another possible candidate is deputy permanent secretary Chalor Fuengarom, but Director General Bajr Isarasena, who had held the DFT top post for four years, was ruled out, the sources said.

Danai has come under mounting pressure from various groups related to exports of agricultural commodities such as rice, maize, particularly tapioca which are currently facing problems, the sources

said.

Danai himself has been complaining to close aides and colleagues about his efforts in resisting pressure from many interest groups and traders who refused to abide by regulations.

He has been the target of attacks from traders and exporters over some regulations which do not please them.

The sources said Danai would not resign before March 13, which is the deadline set for tapioca exporters to complete loading the product for exports to the European Economic Community.

The sources said Danai himself does not want to transfer this burden to his successor while tapioca loading is not yet completed.

THAILAND

## NEWLY REVIVED NEWS AGENCY OPENS OFFICE

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 5 Mar 83 p 6

[Text]

The China News Service (CNS), a non-governmental Chinese news agency, has set up its first overseas branch in Southeast Asia, in Bangkok, to serve overseas Chinese.

The first director of the Bangkok office, Zeng Siming, arrived in Thailand recently and is in the process of having the agency registered here.

Zeng, accompanied by two other senior officials of the CNS, told *The Nation* that the news agency was revived following the purge of the "Gang of Four." The agency, which was set up

more than 30 years ago, was closed down during the Cultural Revolution.

Zeng said CNS is given "freedom" in its news reporting and analysis, and is not under the direct control of the government.

Its office in Bangkok is temporarily located in Soi Ruamrudee 3 on Ploenchit.

The main subscribers to the news agency are Chinese papers, of which there are about eight in Bangkok.

"We are allowed to report anything which does not run counter to the principles of socialism."

said Zeng, who has been working with the news agency for the past four years.

Zeng said the news agency, primarily designed to serve overseas Chinese, is also planning to revive its office in Tokyo and open another in the US. Apart from Thailand, CNS also maintains an office in Hong Kong.

The Thai office of CNS is in addition to Xinhua, the official Chinese news agency.

Director of CNS Zhang Bao Qiang, and his deputy, Zhang Fan, are also currently in Bangkok on a visit.

CSO: 4200/440

VICHIT CALLS ARMY JOB OFFERS ILLEGAL

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 11 Mar 83 p 3

[Text]

THE First Army Region project to send reservists to work in the Middle East encountered its first hurdle yesterday when it was described as "illegal" by Labour Director General Vichit Saengthong.

"They would have faced legal action if they had been a private job placement firm," Vichit told reporters one day after he made public his decision to quit as advisor to the committee working on the project.

Vichit said that two private job placement firms - MCC and TMC - which are involved in the army's project are not registered with the Labour Department.

The First Army Region has commissioned the two firms to arrange for jobs for qualified reservists.

Vichit said he will send a note to Chief-of-Staff of the First Army Region, Maj Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakul, to question him on the project.

"We will find out whether the project is being implemented in a legal way. If it isn't, we will recommend ways for it to do so," he said.

Legal action has been taken against MCC job placement firm on several occasions in the past after it was found operating without a licence. Vichit said in January this year the manager of a branch of MCC in Ubon Ratchathani was sent to prison for one year and eight months for operating an illegal job placement agency.

Meanwhile, a committee on private sector job recruitment has lodged a complaint with the Labour Department, accusing the army's labour export project of be-

ing unfair to private job placement firms.

Chairman of the committee, Rak Nitivacharn, said 219 private job placement agencies will be affected by the project, and urged the Labour Department to call a meeting to discuss the problem.

Rak said the army project is hurting the chances of other Thai workers getting overseas employment.

Maj Gen Wanchai, meanwhile, refused comment on Vichit's statement but said the army is holding a meeting on the issue.

Hundreds of reservists applied with the army for jobs in the Middle East following announcement of the project.

CSO: 4200/437

CPT PULLING ITSELF TOGETHER

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 5 Mar 83 p 14

[Text]

**I**n a major reorganization which reflects the declining strength of the strife-torn Communist Party of Thailand (CPT), the party leadership has merged all the three major operational zones in the Northeast and named a new nine-member regional leadership to rule over the new zone, according to senior communist defectors.

Under the new structure, the CPT's Northeast Zone comprises only three provincial level operational zones compared to the previous nine. The three provincial-level zones are Udon Thani, Upper Northeast and Lower Northeast. Suvit Niamsa, one of the defectors was quoted as saying.

The Udon Thani Operational Zone was formerly directly responsible to the party leadership whose headquarters was at the time based in Nan while the other two zones both maintained a regional status prior to the changes, he said.

Other communist defectors disclosed that the new regional committee is headed by Vinai Permponsap, a politburo member and top leader of communist operatives in the lower Northeast.

Vinai was among the "architects" of the new line of thinking which was first established in the Lower Northeast Zone and later spread to the Upper Northeast and Udon Thani, they said.

PRO-CHINA LEADERSHIP

The politburo member travelled from his northeastern jungle base to the party headquarters located in a communist-controlled terrain straddling Nakhon Si Thammarat and Surat Thani last January to persuade the pro-China party leadership to call a party caucus aimed at settling ideological disputes in the rank and file of the banned party, another communist defector said.

The party leadership, however, turned down the proposal while castigating the northeastern cadres to create troubles, causing divisiveness within the party, he said.

Another communist defector who asked not to be identified also told *The Nation* that most communist operatives in the Lower Northeast Zone still respected Vinai, but they wanted him to be tougher and split up from the pro-China leadership.

But Vinai was quoted as saying that the "rebellion" would put the so-called progressive elements into financial difficulties as the Northeast Zone was still heavily dependent on the party's coffer.

Vinai has also reportedly come under strong criticism by "radical elements" among his followers. The critics claimed that the regional party leader did not stand firm with the new line of thinking simply because he had been rewarded with a seat on the powerful seven-member politburo following the Fourth Party Congress last year.

## ELDERLY CADRES

The revamp also saw the "elderly cadres" who were former regional and provincial leaders in the three zones removed to Bangkok and come under the party leadership directly in what could be a move to pacify the dissidents in the region, the senior communist defectors said.

Among the elderly cadres "unacceptable" to the dissenters in the Northeast is Prachuab Ruangrat, secretary general of the Upper Northeast Operational Zone before the revamp and a member on the party central committee elected by the Fourth Congress.

Prachuab, alias "Uncle Siam," has been blamed by the dissident elements for the massive defections of former student activists and leftwing politicians from the outlawed party a few years ago.

He was also classified as a conservative element, but at the same time had personal conflicts with Virat Angkhathavorn, a politburo member who is believed to be the real power-holder and the prime target of criticism by the dissident members.

The communist defectors also said the dissident wing in the Northeast was now an underdog in its political manoeuvres against the party leadership which has been trying to pit the other three regional zones against the Northeast Zone.

## PROGRESSIVE FACTION

"The pro-China leadership has distorted the ideological disputes

between the progressive and conservative elements who dominate the party leadership into quarrels between the Northeast and the other three regional zones in a bid to isolate the progressive faction," one said.

The other three regional zones are in the South, the North and the Central Plain.

The northeastern anti-party leadership group recently held a brainstorming session with "progressive political groupings" on the party rift and came to two conclusions, he said.

The resolutions are:

- The progressive wing will put to a stop the prolonged bitter disputes on the nature of the Thai society or admit that Thailand is fundamentally a "semi-colonial, semi-feudal society which is different from the past."

- Continue its struggle to change the party platform bearing on mind the responsibility to reduce the loss of lives and properties on the part of the people as much as possible.

The ideological wrangle between the two rival factions centred on three problems: The nature of the Thai society, the party strategy to seize state powers, and the party's "blind following" after China's policy.

The northeastern dissenters reportedly also agreed that they would be ready to defect to the government if and after the Political Party Law has been changed in line with the government policy embodied in the orders No. 66/ B.E. 2523 and No. 65/ B.E. 2525 in which political campaigns take precedence over military measures.

## NEW TAPIOCA EXPORT POLICY

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 7 Mar 83 pp 13, 15

[Text]

THE Department of Foreign Trade may adopt a new policy for exports of tapioca products to the European Economic Community whereby carrier companies would have to seek export certificates themselves so that they would not bring in too many vessels, Director General Danai Tula-lamba told *The Nation* over the weekend.

Danai said he had earlier held talks with members of the Thai Tapioca Trade Association and executives of some carrier companies and mentioned to them about the possible changes.

"But this will depend on whether the new policy would be suitable, because there has not been any method good enough to regulate tapioca exports to the EEC," Danai said.

Currently, exporters have to seek export certificates from the DFT, while they do not know how many vessels carrier companies would bring in for loading tapioca. As a result, carrier firms had been trying to bring in as many vessels as possible, creating congestion and labour problems.

Danai said he was considering whether it would be good for exporters to seek export licences, while carrier companies be responsible for seeking export certificates because they know the number of vessels and quotas set for each quarter of the year.

Danai said he sent a clarification over present problems in tapioca exports to Prime Minister

Prem Tinsulanonda. "But if there is no unusual event, the deadline would not be extended for this quarter," he added.

Carrier firms have 18 days, from midnight of February 23 to midnight of March 13, to complete loading of 1.35 million tons of tapioca. They have brought in 32 vessels with total tonnage of over 1.5 million tons.

Danai pointed out that it would not serve any purpose in extending the deadline because he believed that there is not enough tapioca for the period. "If it is extended, planters will harvest cassava roots which are not ripe enough, and what will they do during the remaining eight months. A major problem is that there will be no tapioca quota left for exports in the later part of the year," he said.

He explained that there was no export quota left by August 17, last year when there was a rush to export whatever quantities available.

Danai said it would not be good for cassava planters to harvest young roots as they would not receive good prices.

He explained that it was not true for some to claim that lighters for loading tapioca onto big vessels are not enough. "I think the real complaint is over higher charges imposed by lighter operators from 36 to 52 baht per ton, while the rate for rice and maize was raised from 25 to 35 baht per ton," he contended.

Danai argued that lighter charges

were reduced from 45 baht per ton during the past few years to the present level, and it is fair that operators should receive some increases. He also argued that it was not true for exporters of maize and rice to have claimed that there were not enough lighters because most of them were mobilized to handle tapioca loading.

"I can say that from February 24 - the day tapioca loading began, rice and maize exporters have been able to carry on the export at a normal daily quantity of more than 10,000 tons for rice and 40,000 tons for maize. The real problem is the increase for lease of lighters," he contended.

He also refuted a claim that a rush in tapioca exports would cause fluctuation in demand in the EEC countries. "I can say that each importer wants to maintain certain level of stocks because they know that it will take one to two months before new shipments arrive."

Danai cited export prices of tapioca during January last year which saw DM267 per ton, while the same month of this year saw DM343 per ton and DM351 per ton in February.

Proportionate increases were seen for the prices of fresh cassava roots. "It was 77 satang per kilo in January last year, but this year it was 99 satang and 1.02 baht per kilo last month."

CSO: 4200/440

## LOANS FOR CANE PLANTERS

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 7 Mar 83 p 24

[Text] THE Sugarcane Planters Federation of Thailand plans to seek loans of at least 2,000 million baht to lend to planters so that they can continue their production as there are indications that many of them would switch to other more profitable crops, well-informed sources told *The Nation* over the weekend.

The sources said the federation is worried that without enough incentives cane planters, who were faced with a sharp drop in the price of their crop during the 1982-83 season, would turn to other crops, thus the local cane production would sharply decline.

"The federation is considering many measures, among them is to seek loans of at least 2,000 million baht for growers to invest in the new crop year," the sources said.

It is believed that cane planters would not have enough income for new investment because they are expected to receive about 400 baht per ton of cane during the present season.

"The planters need at least 150 baht per ton higher so that they can continue with production. Now prices of fertilizer, pesticides and herbicides and other expenses are going up all the time. Their income from cane is just enough for day to day living not to mention the investment," the sources said.

"The federation is also considering means to ensure that planters who make loans from it would go ahead with cane production as well as to ensure that production would be at the level told by planters," the sources said.

"We will have to prevent requests for loans by planters who just present beautiful figures, but without actually engaging in cane planting," the sources said.

The new move will directly run counter to the interests of sugar mills who have been providing loans to planters for the same purpose.

"Surely, sugar mills would resent this because their interests and benefits would sharply decline," the sources said.

Until now, cane planters would receive advance payments for cane from sugar mills up to certain levels and the amounts would be deducted when final payments were made after the government fixed cane price.

However, cane planters were required to supply the produce to only millers who paid advance to them. It is widely known that millers had received packing credit facility from the Bank of Thailand through commercial banks at a low interest rate of seven per cent per annum.

The sources said millers made advance payments to planters by giving six-month post-dated cheques and they had to pay 19 per cent interest per annum for discounting the cheques at financial institutions.

"It can clearly be seen that while millers paid only 7% interest, planters had to pay 19%, and the wide margin will benefit millers," the sources said.

"The federation is worried that its move would be strongly opposed by sugar mills. But if we succeed, the influence of sugar mills will considerably decline. All these years, cane planters are underdogs and have to accept what sugar millers say after receiving advance payments," the sources said.

Some sugar mills are trying to use the advance payments to force cane planters to oppose the net-revenue sharing system introduced by the government during the present season, the sources said.

"They have been trying to mislead and instigate planters to oppose the system, because their interests are reduced by the new policy," the sources pointed out.

The federation is trying to counter and cut the influence of these mills which resorted to this practice, the sources said.

Another well-informed source said a 1,780 million baht loan borrowed by Thai Cane & Sugar Corp Ltd for paying to millers and planters is not enough.

The loan, obtained from a consortium of eight commercial banks, forms part of a package deal covering annual exports of 600,000 tons of sugar for five years under long-term contracts with three foreign sugar trading firms.

The source said some sugar mills had not received money up to the ratio promised to them taking into consideration the quantities of cane milling. These mills want to receive more payment in proportionate with more responsibility.

CSO: 4200/440

THAILAND

NO REDUCTION IN TIN ROYALTY

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 8 Mar 83 p 14

[Text]

The government will not reduce tin royalty for the time being despite a request of tin miners, Deputy Industry Minister Barom Tantien said yesterday.

Following the tin miners' proposal to the Industry Ministry, asking for the tin royalty reduction by 400 baht per picul (60 kilos), Mr Barom disclosed that the government would not cut tin royalty for the time being.

"If the government reduces tin royalty by about two per cent or 415 baht a picul from the current 26 per cent to between 23 and 24 per cent, government revenue from this industry will drop by some 305 million baht a year. In the meantime, the Finance Ministry reasoned that there would be no guarantee whether the smuggling would stop

once the royalty cut is approved," said Barom.

"The tin royalty reduction will benefit only a small group of tin miners, so we must consider everything for the sake of the public in general," added the deputy industry minister.

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"The tin royalty alone cannot get rid of the tin smuggling, since the officials in charge are still corrupt. Hence the best way to end the smuggling is to terminate the corrupt officials."

Despite tin price hike in the world market since the beginning of this month, most miners insist that they are now suffering from higher cost of production against the lower earnings. Like many other industries, tin miners claim that without the government's assistance, the industry as a whole will continue to be in doldrums.

CORRUPTION

Barom, also a former tin miner, owning many tin mines in Phuket and Takuapa told *The Nation* that the tin royalty cut will affect the national budget to the tune of 305 million baht a year. And the finance ministry is not in a position to raise this sum of money to compensate the defi-

CSO: 4200/440

THAI FISHMEAL EXPORTS TO INDONESIA CURBED

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 8 Mar 83 p 14

[Text]

FISHMEAL producers have called on the government for help as Indonesia has imposed a strict control on import of Thai fishmeal products.

Mr Thira Piyasuwon, secretary to the Deputy Agriculture and Cooperatives Minister, Mr Boon-ua Prasertsuwan, has disclosed that the Thai Fishmeal Producers Association had received an appeal from fishmeal makers, saying that Indonesia has imposed a strict control on Thai fishmeal import "without any proper reason," since February 18, 1983. P.T. Tji Pia Niaga Indonesia is the only authorized importer of Thai fishmeal right now.

This strict control will seriously affect the fishmeal industry. Dealers in fishmeal products in the central region and in the South are now unable to export their products directly to Indonesia, or even through Malaysia and Singapore.

During the past two weeks, the price of fishmeal has dropped by nearly 10 per cent - from 10.90 baht a kilogramme to 10.10 baht. In an attempt to cope with this problem, the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives has called upon the Commerce Ministry to negotiate with Indonesian authorities, otherwise the local fishmeal industry will be affected. "Most important of all, a lot of fishmeal traders will eventually be driven out of business," said Boon-ua.

"Since Indonesia is the single largest importer of Thai fishmeal, accounting for 40 to 50 per cent of Thailand's total fishmeal export, the import ban will also plague the country's economy in general. And during the past two weeks, only few exporters with Letters of Credit only have been able to ship their products to Indonesia," explained Boon-ua.

CSO: 4200/440

THAILAND

IRAN, IVORY COAST SEEK THAI RICE

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 8 Mar 83 p 14

[Text]

IRAN and Ivory Coast plan to purchase Thai rice up to 400,000 tons, for which the negotiations will be held between March 14 and 18.

Mr Danai Tulalamba, director general of Foreign Trade Department has disclosed that both countries had invited Thai

authorities to hold negotiations over the rice purchases.

Iran would like to buy about 30,000 tons to 50,000 tons of 100 per cent second-grade rice on government-to-government basis, for which the Foreign Trade Department has already quoted the price.

"We want Iranian

authorities to consider the price first, then we will go to negotiate with them," says Danai.

On top of that, Ivory Coast wants to buy some 300,000 tons of 35 per cent rice on government-to-government basis. Previously, the purchase was based on bidding.

CSO: 4200/440

CUSTOMS, ARMY FIGHT SMUGGLERS IN SOUTH

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 9 Mar 83 p 6

[Text]

A JOINT task force of soldiers and customs officials will be soon formed to deal with smuggling in the South, an informed source said yesterday.

The source said that the decision to form the task force was made during a meeting between Commander of the Fourth Army Region, Lt Gen Harn Leenanond, and officials of the Customs Department early this month.

He said the army commander discussed with the customs officials joint cooperation in tackling the problem of smuggling in the South.

"In the past, the Customs Department could not possibly contain smuggling because of a lack of manpower and equipment. It would be a great help if the army extended its cooperation," he said.

The Customs Department and the Crime Suppression Division are currently conducting joint operations against smuggling in the eastern and western parts of the coun-

try.

The source said the new joint task force of the Fourth Army Region and Customs Department is expected to go into action soon.

The task force will primarily deal with gangs which smuggle goods across the border from Malaysia into Thailand, as well as tin ore from southern Thailand to Singapore.

Lt Gen Harn stressed during his visit to Bangkok on Monday that tourists who buy small quantities of "smuggled goods" in Hat Yai will not have them confiscated on their way to Bangkok.

The new measure is designed to boost tourism and the economy in the southern district, which has long been a source of smuggled goods.

The army will instead take action against the smugglers who bring in the goods, he said.

CSO: 4200/440

THAILAND

RICE EXPORTS SOAR

Bangkok THE BANGKOK POST in English 9 Mar 83 p 19

[Text]

THAI rice exports in the first two months of this year soared by 120,878 tons or 25.8% over those for January-February 1982, but earnings dropped by 321.5 million baht or 8.6%, according to the Foreign Trade Department figures.

A total of 587,968 tons of rice, valued at 3,400 million baht, were exported during January-February this year, compared to 466,988 tons, worth 3,721.5 million baht, shipped out in the same period last year.

The comparatively steep fall in income was due to the sharp drop in the export price of rice.

Last month alone, 258,940 tons, valued at 1,535 million baht, were exported, down from 259,468 tons, worth 2,215.2 million baht, shipped out in February 1982.

Meanwhile, FTD Director-General Danai Tulaslambha said the Ivory Coast and Iran are interested in buying 300,000 tons of 35% white rice and 30,000-50,000 tons of 100% second-grade white rice, respectively, from Thailand.

CSO: 4200/440

## RICE-OIL BARTER DEAL WITH NIGERIA

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 11 Mar 83 p 13

[Text] **NIGERIA, AN OIL-PRODUCING** country in Africa, has proposed to a leading Thai exporter to barter five million barrels of crude oil with 500,000 tons of Thailand's 5 per cent parboiled rice, valued at about 3,000 million baht, a highly-placed government source told *The Nation* yesterday.

The deal was reportedly discussed on Tuesday in Paris between Nigerian Government representatives and a leading Thai rice exporter whom the source refused to name.

The source said that Nigeria, which broke ranks from OPEC by cutting its crude oil price from US\$34 to US\$29.5 per barrel recently, is in urgent need of the Thai rice.

"The Nigerian representatives told the Thai exporter that they want the rice shipment as soon as the proposed deal is finalized," said the source.

But the source explained that if the Thai rice exporter accepts the barter deal, he would have to find a buyer of Nigerian crude oil outside Thailand. "He can't sell the crude oil in Thailand. That's for sure," the source said.

The source said that no firm agreement had been reached between the two sides. "This is not a government-to-government deal. It's a private exporter dealing with the Nigerian Government," said the source.

Nigeria, with a population of 83 million, has been an important importer of Thai parboiled rice in the past years.

Since the beginning of this year, Nigeria has bought 240,000 tons of Thai parboiled rice from the private exporters, compared to 119,665 tons worth 718 million baht that country bought from Thailand during the first ten months of 1982.

In 1981, Nigeria imported 1,768.9 million baht worth of 190,685 tons of Thai parboiled rice, representing 86 per cent of Thailand's overall exports, including glutinous rice, maize, canned food and fruit, garments and refrigerators, to that country.

Commenting on this report, Director General of the Commerce Ministry's Depart-

ment of Foreign Trade, Mr Danai Tulalamba, said that the proposal sounded likely.

#### **RULES AND REGULATIONS**

But he stressed that if the private rice exporter should reach agreement on the deal, "that company would have to follow the established rules and regulations." That means, he said, the rice exporter would have to pay the usual rice export premium without any special privileges.

"As far as the private sector is trying to sell rice abroad, we offer our full backing. But they must follow the established rules and regulations," he said.

Nigeria, he said, has been a growingly important market for Thai rice in the past few years.

Official figures show that in 1979, 42.9 per cent of Thai parboiled rice was sold to that country. In the following year, the percentage rose to 63.42 per cent and in 1981 it was 48.99 per cent.

Meanwhile, deputy manager for Thanapornchai Co Ltd, an important rice exporter, Mr Prachai Liewpairat, said that he believed that Nigeria's proposed rice-crude oil barter was genuine.

He said his company is in the process of shipping 60,000 tons of rice to that country on a separate deal.

Nigeria, he said, has been an important importer of Thai parboiled rice. "At one point, that country bought up to 600,000 tons from Thailand. But competition from the United States in subsequent years brought down the volume although our price is lower - US\$265 per ton FOB while the US price is US\$435-440 per ton," he said.

## MINING INDUSTRY GROWTH RATE BELOW TARGET

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 11 Mar 83 p 13

[Text]

THE country's mining industry development remains below the target of 13.1% growth rate as has been set in the Fifth National Economic and Social Development Plan.

Mr Sivavong Changkasiri, director general of the Department of Mineral Resources, said yesterday at the fifth annual meeting of the Thai Mining Association (TMA) at Ambassador Hotel, when compared with the mining industry development in the period of the Fourth Development Plan, 1982 was a sluggish year for the industry.

At present," he said, "there are many important metals, besides tin, tungsten, and fluorite. Particularly, potash, rock salt, barite, lead and lignite are now playing a significant role in the development of agriculture-based industries. And according to the Fifth Plan, the output of all these economic minerals should increase, say, tin by three per cent, tungsten 10 per cent, fluorite 3 per cent, lead 5 per cent, barite 10 per cent and especially lignite 18 per cent."

However, the DMR director general said that in the past year both the volumes and values of mineral ores declined markedly. Part of the reason lies in the fact that the industry was severely plagued by world recession, against the sharply rising costs of production - labour, fuel and transportation. As a result, the economic setback has driven many miners out of their businesses.

Said Mr Sivavong: "Particularly, tin, which is the most vital ore was faced with the decline in world market price, due to the poor demand and export quotas imposed by the International Tin Council."

Statistics of the Mineral Resources Department reveal that in 1982 overall earnings of the mining industry was rated among the top five exports of the country, outranked only by rice, tapioca, textile and sugar. The value of mineral ore exports last year accounted for 6.2 per cent of the country's overall exports, or 9,743 million baht, against 11,856 million baht of the preceding year, representing a 17.8 per cent decline.

CSO: 4200/437

CORN EXPORTS TO TAIWAN

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 10 Mar 83 p 28

[Text]

**MAIZE EXPORT** to Taiwan will be on a "free basis" beginning today, the Department of Foreign Trade ruled yesterday in response to a request submitted recently by the Board of Trade of Thailand.

A decision is expected soon to allow free export to China as well, said DFT Director General Danai Tulalamba in an interview with *The Nation* yesterday.

"As for the Japanese market, we are negotiating with Japan Feed Trade Association (JFTA). If mutually acceptable agreement could be reached, we would decide on whether Japan will be, as far as maize export is concerned, a free market or one bound by a specific agreement," he said.

Meanwhile, Vice President of Thai Maize & Produce Traders Association, Mr Preecha Tanprasert commented: "In the coming season, all the traditional markets, particularly Japan, Taiwan and China should be free markets for Thai maize exports. In the past, local maize exporters had been affected by the agreement market system. In order to increase exports of Thai maize, the best solution is to allow free exports to every market."

Preecha explained that this season (1982/83), Thailand could not export even a single shipment to Japan. And if this export outlet remains under the agreement market again in the 1983/84 season, Thai maize exporters will continue to be hard hit.

"And it will not do any good to the maize business," said Preecha.

"Most important of all, we have to know in advance what conditions that would be imposed, whether it would be a free or agreement system, for the forthcoming export season, starting July this year," he said.

As for the proposed free exports to China, Danai said that it will not affect the local maize consumption. It will benefit both farmers and exporters. Farmers gained prices in February, which is the peak maize export season.

"There will not be the problem of maize shortage, for the Foreign Trade Department plans to purchase maize from farmers and then distribute it to the local feedmills at the same price, plus interest which the authorities have to pay while storing maize in the silos of the government," said Danai.

However, the DFT's proposal last year did not receive any response from exporters. "In 1983/84 crop year, if they accept our offer, then we will implement this project to prevent local maize shortage, provided that free maize exports to both countries are allowed," said Danai.

THAILAND

TAPIOCA EXPORTERS SEEK RELIEF

Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 15 Mar 83 p 28

[Text]

THE THAI Tapioca Exporters Association, which is due to elect a new executive committee today when a new president will take over from Mr Surapol Assavasirayothin, will ask the Department of Foreign Trade to allow the 67,902 tons of tapioca left over in a number of lighters which failed to beat the March 13 midnight deadline for loading onto vessels off Sichang Island.

The request will be presented by the new executive committee of the association.

As the deadline expired on March 13, slightly more than 1.35 million tons of tapioca had been loaded onto vessels, thereby posing no problem of having to go on a "pro rata" system as had been agreed upon earlier with lighter owners.

Mr Pricha Buranarungrueng, executive vice president of Reng Pata-na Co Ltd, which now solely handles all lighters to Sichang Island, said yesterday that the department should allow the 67,902 tons of tapioca still on lighters to be loaded onto vessels "because if they

are to be sent back to the shore, the cost would come to about 70 to 100 baht per ton.

A total of 937,809 tons of tapioca, he said, were loaded during Feb 24 to March 13 by lighters off Sichang Island while the rest were handled at Sattahip and Mah Boon-krong.

The association's executive committee met yesterday and decided that the new 15-member executive committee to be elected today should handle the problem. The association has a total membership of about 150 members.

Surapol has served two terms, two years each, as president and is therefore not qualified to be elected president again although he may be re-elected a member of the executive committee which picks the president after the election of 15 executive members.

Two well-known executive members - Vice Chairman Chalearn Saporn and executive committee member Somboon Watanasonbat - have been tipped to become the new president.

CSD: 4200/464

THAILAND

BRIEFS

SUGAR EXPORTS TO DROP--THAILAND's sugar export this year will drop drastically to only about 1.4 million tons worth some 7.7 billion baht from last year's shipments of 2.02 million tons valued at 12.9 billion baht. The drop is attributed to the sharp decline in local sugarcane production in 1982/83 crop year by 30.77 per cent, according to the report of the Board of Trade. The low price of sugar in the world market has discouraged local sugarcane planters to expand their plantations, said the report. It is expected that in 1982/83 crop year total sugarcane output will reach only 23.14 million tons, against the record 30.26 million tons produced in 1981/82 crop year. [Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 15 Mar 83 p 28]

CSO: 4200/464

## VANUATU

### VANUATU TRIES TO SELL ITS TAX SHELTERS

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 1 Feb 83 p 2

[Article by John Campbell]

[Text]

THE tiny South Pacific republic of Vanuatu has embarked on a campaign to convince "financially buoyant" Australians of its tax-haven possibilities and investment opportunities.

Vanuatu is hoping Canberra will embrace the philosophies of the Campbell committee inquiry and relax restrictions which make it difficult for Australian millionaires to take advantage of Vanuatu's tax benefits.

The republic's Minister for Finance, Industry, Commerce and Tourism, Mr Kalpokor Kalsakau, is in Australia to whittle away at these restrictions and to add weight to Vanuatu's first off-shore tourist drive.

The tourism campaign will be launched tomorrow evening with the unveiling at the Sydney Opera House of a Vanuatu-inspired art exhibition by Russian expatriate Nicolai Michoutouchkine - known in European art circles as a latter-day Gauguin - and his protege, Atoi Pilioko.

But Mr Kalsakau gives the impression that finance and investment, rather than tourism, will dominate his thoughts during his visit to Sydney and Melbourne.

There is a quiet determina-

tion in this Scotch College and Melbourne University-educated politician.

A shooting star at 36 in Father Walter Lini's ruling Vanuaaku Pati, Mr Kalsakau is understandably guarded about the specifics of the Australian Government's restrictions on tax-lurk investments in Vanuatu.

"There is no income tax in Vanuatu and we are pressing ahead to promote our republic's off-shore banking benefits like Singapore and, to a larger extent, Hong Kong," Mr Kalsakau said.

"We are making investment in Vanuatu extremely attractive and Australians are now reacting very favourably indeed."

#### Lease

This inducement is initially aimed at accommodation developers. Vanuatu's 80,000 tourists last year, most of them Australians, had to scramble for the 550 available rooms.

But now, Howden and Wardrop, the Melbourne architects, are teaming up with America's Holiday Inns and Fletcher Challenge of New Zealand to build a new 250-room hotel. Other plans involving Australian investment are in the pipeline.

"The French Novotel consortium is planning another

250-room hotel which will mean our accommodation will be doubled within 2½ years," Mr Kalsakau said.

Foreign investors are not compelled to include Vanuatuan participation in their schemes, although this is encouraged by the Government.

The Government does not own any land and deals have to be transacted directly with local landholders who cannot sell, but can lease with Government approval, for as long as 75 years.

Industrial development is attracting Australian money also. There is a \$1 million cement plant being built and Vanuatu's burgeoning cattle industry, which already easily feeds the republic's 120,000 people, is being encouraged to expand further, according to Mr Kalsakau.

The tourist industry, arguably the republic's largest since last year's commodity price plunge undermined the strength of copra, turned over more than \$30 million last year. One million people visited Vanuatu.

Mr Kalsakau said his Government was now "extremely pleased" with the level of Australian aid which will swell Vanuatu's coffers by \$15 million for the 1982-83 period. France and Britain each contribute slightly less.

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ARMY DESERTERS FACE SEVERE PUNISHMENT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by Ngo Thuan, Central Military Court: "Desertion and Bribery"]

[Text] At the beginning of 1981, Tran Phuong B., a military staff assistant of D. Province, was sent on an assignment to K. District where he met A., a deserter who had returned home. In the course of their conversation, A. requested that B. obtain him a set of discharge papers. B. promised to help him but said that he must have money. B. returned to headquarters where he requested that T., a military personnel aide, make a set of discharge papers for A. T. agreed and taking advantage of a phase of fully qualified soldiers being discharged, recorded the history of A. on a already printed discharge decision and placed it in a stack of discharge decisions presented for the commander's signature. When the papers returned, T. gave them to B. to carry down to A. When A. received the discharge papers, he gave B. 1,000 dong of which B. took 700 and T. 300 dong.

On the second and third times B. went down to K. District on assignment, A. brought four other deserters, C., Th., L. and M. to meet B. B. told T. to make four sets of discharge papers as he did before and was bribed by C., Th., L. and M. 6,000 dong for 1 liter of honey and 6 kilograms of beans. B. gave T. 1,200 dong and kept the rest.

According to the law punishing the crime of bribery which was publicly announced on 23 May 1981, Article 2 stated, "Bribery: Anyone who takes advantage of his office or authority to directly or through an intermediary accept money or other material interests under any form to perform an act within his responsibility or to prevent something which must be done will be punished by 1 to 7 years in prison. If he abuses his office or authority to perform an illegal act, the punishment is from 2 to 10 years in prison. Anyone who demands a bribe, whether or not the bribe is accepted, will also be prosecuted in accordance with the above penalties."

Article 3 states: "Offering or asking as an intermediary for a bribe: Anyone who offers or acts as an intermediary for a bribe will be punished from 6 months to 5 years in prison."

Article 70 of the Military Obligation Law publicly announced on 10 January 1982 states, "Military deserters will be prosecuted in accordance with the military discipline law or will be imprisoned for 6 months to 3 years. If the crime occurs during time of war or under other serious circumstances, the punishment is 15 years in prison."

The Military Region N. Military Court, based on line, policy and an objective legal evaluation of the illegal activities committed by the accused and confirming the role, position and attitude of each accused man, handed down the following sentences:

T. was sentenced to 3 years in prison for accepting a bribe and B. to 3 years in prison for offering a bribe. A. received a 15-month sentence for three counts, "acting as an intermediary in bribery, offering a bribe and desertion." Th., Q., L., and M. each received 12 months in prison for the two crimes of "desertion and bribery." At the same time, a motion was made for the D. provincial military agency to strictly review the man directly responsible for signing the discharge papers for his lack of thorough investigation and therefore creating a loophole for T. to commit the crime.

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CSO: 4209/301

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### EDITORIAL LAUDS MILITARY DISCIPLINARY TRAINING MONTH

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Mar 83 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Creating Strong Momentum Toward Discipline Through the 'Entire Army Acting in Accordance with Orders' Month"]

[Text] To complete every mission, our army must unceasingly increase its combat strength and combat readiness standards. The combat strength of our army is a composite strength created by many factors, including the extremely basic and indispensable factor of the organization and discipline of each soldier, each unit from the primary level detachment to the troop and corps and the entire army.

The experience of many years has shown that strength is only created by regular education and training throughout the process of organizing and building the armed forces in which education, training and management in the execution of orders and disciplinary training is an important theme.

Through 3 years of carrying out a great campaign, units, agencies and schools with many active methods have achieved definite progress in overcoming disciplinary shortcomings. In a great many companies and battalions, 100 percent of their men have not violated discipline for an entire year. Many regiments and divisions have had no serious disciplinary infractions. Some regiments such as M8 Signal Regiment (introduced in a number of articles today) have, from a unit weak in discipline, thanks to the application of synchronized and specific methods with the high unity and determination of the cadres, made clear progress in discipline.

Nevertheless, compared with the requirements for building a regular and modern army and answering the demands of a people's war to protect the fatherland during the new period, our army must still strive greater in disciplinary training and execution of orders.

In order to truly and effectively resolve this problem, beginning the 1983 training year, a combat training order of the Chief of the General Staff has placed the problem of education, training and management in execution of orders and disciplinary training to the front and concentrated implementation during the entire month beginning the new training year--called the month of the "Entire army acting in accordance with orders."

The objective, significance and effect of this important instruction is aimed at concentrating the command leadership of all echelons and sectors and the efforts of each unit, agency and of each cadre and soldier both in determination and material and equipment capabilities to create a truly strong and firm change both in realization and actions concerning discipline. On that basis, continue to build and train discipline throughout the training year to assist in creating high effectiveness and quality in every assignment, study, labor and combat.

Uncle Ho taught, "Discipline is the strength of the army." Disciplinary training is not only a framework for not violating orders and laws and maintaining internal unity, military and civilian unity and international unity relations in a fine manner but also to create a material strength as a capable and effective foundation in every military assignment and activity.

The "Entire army acting in accordance with orders" month is a good opportunity for units to raise their execution of orders and discipline to a higher degree. Arrangements must be made by units for every soldier not matter what his mission to participate in training and study from the unit to the agency level and from cadres and command officers to noncommissioned officers and troops. Arrangements must be made for detachments on isolated assignments such as cooks, support personnel and specialists to take turns in complete study. Disciplinary training must not stop at the step of education to raise realization. An important item is the need to act in accordance with orders. Each stipulated theme of the orders must receive detailed guidance and accurate models established of firm coordination between education in consciousness and concept and compulsion in order that every soldier complies with the things he has studied in every daily activity.

All echelons and units must firmly coordinate with sectors, agencies and local areas where troops are stationed in many methods and forms to educate and manage training of troops to effectively carry out the month of the "Entire army acting in accordance with orders" to produce a good momentum in strictly executing orders throughout the training year.

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CSO: 4209/301

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### BUS PASSENGERS DESCRIBE HOLDUP

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Mar 83 p 3

[ 'Readers' Letters' Column: "Confiscating Illegal Goods"]

[Text] On 6 November 1982, we had the opportunity to travel from Dong Thap up to Ho Chi Minh City and personally witnessed the following occurrence:

Because our bus was small, it could carry only 15 people. When the bus was about 4 kilometers from Cai Lay in Tien Giang Province at about 1500, a man dressed in a public security uniform suddenly ran out of the brush and waved the bus to a stop. When the bus had stopped, six more men, two dressed in public security uniforms and four in civilian clothing, suddenly surrounded the vehicle, drove everyone off and threw all the goods from the bus to the ground (rice, shrimp, clothing and fruit) which they then declared confiscated. They then requested that the bus driver leave, causing everyone surprise and alarm. Recognizing that the confiscation of goods was unreasonable, we remained behind to see why. Later, they continued to confiscate three more vehicles. Mrs. Le Thi Hai had a permit from the Cuu Long Grain Service allowing her to take 30 kilograms of rice to Ho Chi Minh City for a sick person but when she showed the permit, a public security member bearing the number Tien Giang A-0075 tore up the permit, threw it away and confiscated the 30 kilograms of rice. This made her extremely discontented and when someone asked why and offered an opinion, the public security member drew the pistol on his hip, fired three shots in the air and said, "Go up to the public security service and ask." Afterwards, they loaded all the goods of the passengers into a car standing nearby and sped off down the road despite the cries and shouts of the passengers.

Through the occurrence above, we beg to present our opinion:

If they were truly public security personnel, they must act precisely in accordance with the revolutionary viewpoint and the line, policy and laws of the state.

If they were disguised as public security personnel, they must be directly and severely punished.

Public opinion in western Nambo greatly wishes the truth about these individuals who committed this erroneous act 4 kilometers from Cai Lay. It is hoped that the Tien Giang Public Security Service will investigate.

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CSO: 4209/301

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ENEMY SUPERSTITION SCHEME FOILED BY BORDER DEFENSE FORCES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by Pham Cao Dinh: "Border Defense Forces and Tribesmen Struggle to Maintain Border Sovereignty and Security Satisfactorily"]

[Text] To foil the enemy's cunning tricks to get tribesmen into the bad practice of superstitions for the purpose of disruption and sabotage, units of the border defense forces on mission in the border and coastal areas and on islands have, in conjunction with party committees at different echelons and with the administration and sectors concerned, actively organized over 500 study sessions to make over 1,895,000 tribesmen understand the situation and the duty to oppose the enemy's psywar, to give up superstitions and to build a new life style. At these study sessions, our combatants have carefully explained the enemy plots to sow dissension among various nationalities. Therefore, tribesmen have heightened their revolutionary vigilance, positively struggled against allegations designed to distort the party policy and safeguarded the prestige of the party and state. Many persons who formerly believed in sorcerers and consulted fortunetellers whenever their relatives fell sick have now started taking medicines in case of illness and eating cooked meals and drinking boiled water. A number of sorcerers have on their own quit their former occupation and joined their families in productive labor. In many areas, tribesmen have made it a habit of doing sanitary work in their villages every week or month and have developed a civilized live style in remote villages. While on mission in key areas and in regions where reactionaries took advantage of the tribesmen's superstitions to carry out clandestine activities, the border defense forces of Lai Chau, Hoang Lien Son, Dac Lac, Gia Lai-Kon Tum and Ha Tuyen together with male and female members of the armed forces and the self-defense and public security forces of the ethnic minorities detected, tracked down, encircled and caught dozens of these reactionaries. Together with local cadres, the cadres and combatants of border defense units have carried out propaganda and education to enlighten the masses, sought ways to help them distinguish friends and foes and scored ever better results from this task.

In Thuan Hai, An Giang, Kien Giang, Hau Giang, Minh Hai and Dong Nai, the border defense forces have kept a constant and close watch over the developments among all types of targets. Persons guilty of launching false rumors and sowing perplexity among the people have been detected and criticized by the people. Since the border defense posts and stations have also actively participated in

strengthening and building many local political bases, they have won the trust, sympathy and assistance of party committees at various echelons and of the administration and people.

While actively joining the people's effective struggle against reactionaries who took advantage of superstitions to carry out sabotage, units of the border defense forces have also taken the initiative to organize labor performance with nearly 30,000 man-days to help the people carry out production on schedule, thus creating conditions to develop production and to stabilize the life of people in the border and coastal areas and on islands and positively contributing to the defense of the border sovereignty and security of the fatherland under all circumstances.

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CSO: 4209/254

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### REQUIREMENTS OF 1983 FIRST INDUCTION PHASE EXPOUNDED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Xuan: "Firm Control of Requirements in First Phase of 1983 Inductions"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers has issued a decision on the 1983 inductions. The Ministry of National Defense and the General Staff have issued specific explanatory documents.

Immediately after completing the second phase of the 1982 inductions, many localities have actively made preparations for the first phase of the 1983 inductions and are now gradually organizing its implementation. A number of provinces and cities directly subordinate to the central level as well as certain districts, precincts and cities subordinate to provinces have convened their military draft councils to reexamine the situation, to retake control of the available forces and to organize physical checkups.

Basically, this year's induction requirements are the same as those for the various phases of the 1982 inductions except that they demand a higher quality and call for the creation of conditions to put the induction task into the right track as stipulated in the Law on Military Obligation.

The first requirement is that the citizens who are called up to join the army must have the political, ideological, ethical and health qualifications and must meet the provisions of the policy. Each inductee must have been carefully educated in the duty to defend the socialist fatherland and must be aware of this sacred obligation and noble right. It is necessary to make sure that anyone who is called up will set out enthusiastically and will fulfill his mission satisfactorily during his term of service.

In strict pursuance of the decision on quantitative norms, each village, ward, organ, enterprise and installation of the state must deliver recruits according to the quantitative norms while ensuring the specific qualifications. Each locality must neither deliver more recruits than required nor deliver them in scattered and separate batches at the personal request of each individual or unit. Each army unit must receive the exact number of recruits as assigned by the high level and it must not receive more recruits than required. It is forbidden to call up female citizens for induction.

Inductions must be carried out in strict accordance with the provisions of the Law on Military Obligation. Male citizens in the 18-27 age bracket will be called up for induction. Specifically, those born between 28 February 1956 and 28 February 1965 will be called up in the first phase of 1983. Those who had failed to carry out the induction order and had been dealt with according to Point 1, Article 69 of the Law on Military Obligation will still be considered to be within the induction scope until they are over 35 years of age. Induction orders must be served 15 days in advance. Deferments and exemptions from military obligation must be carried out in strict accordance with Articles 29, 30 and 31, Chapter 3, of the Law on Military Obligation. Publishing the list of persons whose induction is deferred or who are exempted from military obligation and publishing the result of medical checkups in hamlets, villages, wards and basic units of the state is an act aimed at developing the people's right to collective ownership and to express their views which will make inductions accurate, heighten their quality and ensure equity and rationality.

Localities and army units must deliver and receive recruits according to the fixed time limit in order to ensure the yearly training program and plan. They must closely coordinate activities and create mutually favorable conditions in the process of delivering, receiving and stationing recruits and carrying out military operations.

To fulfill the above-mentioned requirements, military draft councils at all levels must fulfill their own responsibilities to help the various people's committees carry out the induction task locally. Members of the military draft councils must direct their own sectors and mass organizations to fulfill satisfactorily the mission stipulated in the Law on Military Obligation so as to achieve a uniformity of activities conducive to an optimum result from the implementation of the military obligation. Following are the tasks to be done during the current induction phase.

Propaganda and educational activities about the Law on Military Obligation must be carried out extensively and intensively to make cadres, party members and citizens fully understand the duty to defend the fatherland by fulfilling the military obligation and also to induce them to voluntarily join the army and fulfill this obligation while in the army. In particular, it is necessary to extol the role of cadres and party members in setting good examples for the people to follow. The various cultural sectors and committees and the Fatherland Front, the Trade Union, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Women's Union and the Collectivized Peasants' Association must play an especially important role in the propaganda and educational activities aimed at transforming the execution of the Law on Military Obligation and the induction of citizens into a really broad mass movement in all localities.

It is necessary to assign a sufficient number of cadres and personnel to the Physical Examination Councils and simultaneously to improve their sense of responsibility and professional knowledge with the objective of ensuring the accuracy of the medical checkup of and conclusive health report on each individual so that persons not meeting the health criteria are not sent into the army. It is necessary to avoid inducting persons failing to meet the health criteria and subsequently returning them to the recruits delivery stations even after

they have been assigned to some unit because this course of action will prove costly to both the people and the state's public fund.

The examination and ratification by the military draft councils of the individual cases of citizens within the induction age bracket must be performed most meticulously and carefully in order to provide a basis for the people's committees in districts, precincts and cities subordinate to provinces to reach a correct, just, reasonable and rational decision.

The military commanders in chief in districts, precincts and cities subordinate to provinces must firmly grasp the number and qualifications of the prospective inductees prior to issuing individual induction orders and must carry out most satisfactorily the decision of the people's committees at their respective echelons concerning the induction task.

Since the experiences in 1982 have been recapitulated, all localities and units will certainly be able to carry out the first induction phase of 1983 satisfactorily.

9332  
CSO: 4209/254

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

FRENCH OFFICIAL VISIT TO SOUTHEAST ASIA VIEWED

BK301442 Hong Kong AFP in English 0844 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Report by Francis Deron]

[Text] Bangkok, 30 Mar (AFP)--French policy toward Southeast Asia remains unclear in the wake of French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson's recent visits to Bangkok and Hanoi, observers here said today.

They based their assessment on reactions to Mr. Cheysson's statements in Hanoi Sunday about a future withdrawal of the 150,000-180,000 Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. Several contradictory versions of his remarks have been reported.

According to French journalists present at Mr. Cheysson's press conference in Hanoi, the French chief diplomat said: "We want changes to make it possible for foreign troops to leave (Cambodia). But realities being what they are, we do not want to see Vietnamese troops leave so that the unprecedented horrors committed by the Khmer Rouge will be repeated."

The Khmer Rouge are held responsible for mass murders during their rule in Cambodia from 1975 to 1979.

Some observers here interpreted this version of Mr. Cheysson's remarks as an implicit justification of the Vietnamese military presence in Cambodia.

However, French embassies in Hanoi and Bangkok questioned this version and quoted Mr. Cheysson as saying: "We do not wish that the departure of Vietnamese troops would result in a repetition of the horrors, unprecedented in history, which were known in the days of (Khmer Rouge leader) Pol Pot."

This second version, described as official, does not question the demand for a Vietnamese withdrawal. French diplomats say it merely underscores the need to find a settlement that would prevent any return to power by the Khmer Rouge alone.

The official news agencies of Vietnam and the pro-Hanoi Phnom Penh Government stressed in their dispatches what they saw as an implicit justification of the Vietnamese military presence in Cambodia.

The French chief diplomat, who is currently in Islamabad, expressed surprise at these interpretations and essentially reaffirmed that Paris continued to demand a Vietnamese pullout.

A source close to Mr. Cheysson's talks in Bangkok last week said Thai leaders were fully aware of the French position stipulating that United Nations resolutions, voted by Paris, demanding an "immediate" Vietnamese withdrawal must be implemented in a realistic fashion taking into account the Vietnamese position.

The source added in Paris' view, there was no incompatibility between the withdrawal demand contained in the U.N. resolution and the more moderate wish expressed by Mr. Cheysson in Hanoi that developments in Cambodia eventually permit a Vietnamese pullout.

Vietnam itself has on several occasions expressed the same wish, analysts noted.

But Thai officials privately showed some anxiety about Mr. Cheysson's remarks in Hanoi and asked for clarifications from Paris.

China for its part accused Mr. Cheysson yesterday of having made "contradictory" statements in Hanoi and Bangkok. Today the Khmer Rouge radio, monitored here, also said Mr. Cheysson's words amounted to a justification of the "Soviet hold" on Indochina.

CSO: 4200/482

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

ART TROUPE GDR VISIT--Hanoi, 23 Mar (VNA)--The Vietnamese art troupe "Bong Sen" (Lotus) led by Chanh Truc Lam made a performance tour of the German Democratic Republic from 9-20 March. It gave 10 performances in Berlin, and in many provinces including Karl-Marx-Stadt, Gera, Schwerin and Erfurt. The troupe left Berlin for Cuba yesterday. [OW290229 Hanoi VNA in English 1617 GMT 23 Mar 83 OW]

SOVIET PEACE FUND GIFT--Hanoi, 23 Mar (VNA)--A representative of the Soviet Embassy here today handed to the Hanoi Foreign Languages Teachers College 16,000 books, copybooks and other stationery articles as gift from the peace fund of the Soviet Union. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1623 GMT 23 Mar 83 OW]

AWARD FOR SOVIET EXPERT--Hanoi, 25 Mar (VNA)--A ceremony was held here today to confer the friendship medal on Soviet associate professor I. S. Chernyshev, head of the Soviet experts' team now helping install machines and equipment at the Hanoi Polytechnic. Present on this occasion, among others, were Hoang Xuan Tuy, vice-minister of secondary vocational and higher education, Ha Hoc Trac, director of the Hanoi Polytechnic, representative of the Soviet Embassy here; and Soviet experts working at the polytechnic. On behalf of the government, Vice-Minister Hoang Xuan Tuy conferred the medal on the Soviet expert. He highly valued the contribution made by Associate Professor Chernyshev over the past 2 years. He said Professor Chernyshev has actively helped the polytechnic install the computer centre and train technical workers. Associate Professor Chernyshev thanked the Vietnamese government for awarding him the medal. He expressed the hope for closer cooperation in higher education between the Soviet Union and Vietnam in general, and between the Kharkov and Hanoi polytechnics in particular. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 25 Mar 83 OW]

SYMPATHY MESSAGE TO CASTRO--Hanoi, VNA, March 24--President of the Council of State Truong Chinh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong have sent a joint message of sympathies to Fidel Castro, president of the Council of States and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba over the losses caused by prolonged rainstorms in several parts of the country. The message wishes quick return to normalcy in the afflicted regions. [Text] [OW241856 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 24 Mar 83]

HUNGARIAN-VIETNAMESE RELATIONS--Hanoi, VNA, March 25--Hungarian ambassador to Vietnam Varga Jozsef held a press conference here today on his country's 38th National Day. Addressing the conference, the ambassador said that the Hungarian people have constantly strengthened their alliance and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries in their national construction and development. He expressed the Hungarian people's joy at the development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and reiterated their solidarity with and heartfelt support for the just cause of Vietnam as well as that of Laos and Kampuchea. He wished the Vietnamese people more achievements in their national construction and defence. [Text] [OW252002 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 25 Mar 83]

FINLAND-SRV TIES--Hanoi, VNA, March 25--The ambassador of the Republic of Finland, Unto Korhonen, called a conference here today to brief the press on the results of the recent elections to the Finnish Parliament. Touching on the economic and cultural relations between Vietnam and Finland, the ambassador expressed his belief that the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries would strengthen and develop. [Text] [OW252024 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 25 Mar 83]

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION DELEGATION--Hanoi, 26 Mar (VNA)--A delegation of the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Association led by Professor Noritake Yasuo, chairman of the executive committee of the association, arrived here today on a friendship visit to Vietnam. It was welcomed by Tran Danh Tuyen, chairman of the Vietnam-Japan Friendship Association [VJFA]; Tran Hoai Nam, member of the Presidium and secretary general of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples; and many other officials of the VJFA. [Text] [OW290511 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 26 Mar 83 OW]

UN AID TO SRV--Hanoi, 26 Mar (VNA)--A UNDP aid programme for Vietnam in seed production was signed here on 22 March. The document was signed by Vietnamese Vice Minister of Agriculture Nguyen Dang, Mathew G. Kahane, deputy chief of the UNDP mission, and Mohamed Salat Boulecane, FAO representative. A program of cooperation between FAO and Vietnam in the technique of soybean growing was signed here on 23 March. It was signed by Nguyen Dang and Boulecane. FAO has also donated to Vietnam a rice seed processing system of Italian make. The system has a capacity of 3 tonnes per hour and was put into operation on 23 March at the Dong Van Seed Farm in Ha Nam Minh Province. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 26 Mar 83 OW]

XIENG KHOUAMG ROADS--Hanoi, 29 Mar (VNA)--A ceremony was recently held in Xieng Khouamg Province in northern Laos to transfer to the Lao Party a 86-kilometre section of Highway 6 built for Laos by the Vietnamese Ministry of Communications and Transport. Construction of this section of road linking Nam Neuan to Ban Ban started eight years ago. Phao Bounnaphon, alternate member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and minister of transport and posts, and Nam Hai, Vietnamese vice-minister of communications and transport, signed the document of the tranfer and cut the inaugural ribbon. Speaking on the occasion,

Phao Bounnaphon said that following the completion of the 130-kilometre section of Highway 7 on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the Laos-Vietnam treaty of friendship and cooperation, the newly completed road is yet another vivid demonstration of the special relationship between the two fraternal countries. This road, he further said, will contribute to economic construction, cultural development and national defence of the Lao people. He expressed sincere thanks to the party, government and people of Vietnam for their generous and effective assistance. [Text] [OW291117 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 29 Mar 83]

CUBAN-SRV DELEGATION--Hanoi, 29 Mar (VNA)--The friendship, solidarity and cooperation between Cuba and Vietnam have consolidated and developed constantly, said Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of Cuba. Speaking to the outgoing Vietnamese ambassador to Cuba, Nguyen Huu Ngo, he also said that his country would continue to do its utmost to promote these fraternal relations. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, who is also a Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, acclaimed the constructive proposals advanced at the recent summit conference of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam in Vientiane for making Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability and cooperation. [Text] [OW292030 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 29 Mar 83]

JUDICIAL GROUP IN GDR--Hanoi, 29 Mar (VNA)--Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, received in Berlin yesterday the visiting delegation of the People's Supreme Court of Vietnam led by its president, Pham Hung. At the reception Pham Hung highly appreciated the long-term cooperation between the judiciary services of the two countries as an active contribution to strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and to the implementation of the common tasks of the socialist community. [Text] [OW291958 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 29 Mar 83]

CSO: 4200/482

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### HANOI INSPECTION, CONTROL EFFORTS REVIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Mar 83 pp 3,4

Article by Ngoc The: "Results of Hanoi's Inspection Activities"

Text The need for inspection and control by Hanoi Municipality is tremendous, but the Hanoi inspection sector does not have enough skilled cadres. Faced with this difficulty, the Hanoi inspection sector has many measures to overcome the problem and, during the past year, inspected and investigated a fairly large volume of work, bringing many economic results and receiving the acclaim of production units and businesses.

#### Right Moment and Right Issue

The objective of inspection is to make the best contribution to completing the party's political task, improve the effectiveness of the state structure, and guarantee the ownership right of the people. From this perception, the Hanoi Inspection Commission is adhering closely to central government directives and resolutions and, at the same time, maintaining firm awareness of the Hanoi Municipal VCP Committee's policies in order to orient inspection activities toward the right moments and issues the party, state and people need to clearly know are right or wrong.

Last year, the inspection sector selected the circulation and distribution of grain, food and consumer goods, and product contracts in agricultural and industrial production to conduct inspection and control efforts. These are issues everyone in the capital is concerned about and also are the pressing requirement of the Hanoi Municipal VCP Committee and People's Committee. Inspection in the commercial sector of the distribution of ration stamps and coupons to cadres, workers, civil servants and dependents has uncovered instances of erroneous distribution which are fairly widespread in certain wards, precincts, agencies, enterprises, schools, etc. Conducting this effort in the fourth quarter of 1982 in order to promptly correct and rectify errors, and to gain experience in satisfactorily distributing ration stamps and coupons in 1983 was selecting the essential opportunity at the right moment. Consequently, the inspection sector received the attention of primary level units and the support of the managerial sector. Through inspection, many snags in petitions and letters of appeal were resolved, and commercial personnel clearly realized what they were doing wrong and what they were doing right. At the same time, it clarified the perceptions of the leaders of a number of agencies and enterprises irresponsible in inspection and control who had passed the buck for registering ration stamps and coupons to lower level cadres and permitted many instances of erroneous or nonexistent registrations and corruption in the state's grain and food ration stamp and coupon program to occur.

## Mobilize the Inspection Network

Through inspections at commercial, grain and agricultural sectors outside the city, the Hanoi Inspection Commission is coordinating guidance from the inspection sector with mobilizing each unit's sense of awareness in performing inspection and control. Thanks to this, the inspection sector has, despite few people, mobilized the inspection network at the primary level to organize many inspections and controls in circulation and distribution, material supply, product contracting in agriculture, industry, export, import, capital management, etc., collecting hundreds of millions of dong for the state.

On the basis of controlling the grain distribution situation in Dong Da Precinct, which has many petitions and letters of appeal, the inspection sector selected things which the precinct grain bureau wanted to determine was right or wrong. The city's inspection delegation organized guidance for inspecting workers and, together with them, conducted inspection and control from customer units to grain stores, using the results of finding right and wrong spots of customer units to compare with the right and wrong spots of grain stores. The city's inspection cadres coordinated closely with the grain sector inspection cadres to gain experience on places that did well in order to revamp the organization and working methods in places that did poorly and avoid bothering cadres and people. Things done wrong were severely and promptly dealt with by leadership comrades through many forms of discipline, while those who performed well and correctly were praised and commended, regaining the confidence of the people for efforts to distribute grain in the two precincts of Dong Da and Hai Ba Trung.

## The Decisive Role is Whose

An inspection must not only have the objective of examining what is right or wrong in order to enforce discipline or commend. It also has a higher task -- to find the best way to correct and to bring about real changes for the place inspected. Inspection cannot exceed one's function. It simply searches for and discovers the essence of things done wrong or right and, from this, recommends essential changes in procedures, policies and organizational structure. Whether there is acceptance or not, or implementation or not, depends on the decisions of party committee echelons and authorities. For example, the municipality's directive stipulates those in a family must hold the same household registration before being issued dependent ration stamps and coupons. Through inspection, in actuality there are families that live in the city but that have two or three different places to live and carry out different objectives with respect to houses, land, etc. However, there also are people who, due to the requirements of the revolution, must go on remote assignments. Each month their children eat on their salary but stay in the uncle's or grandparents' home. This too is not the same household registration; however, in different contexts, the procedure should be adjusted accordingly. The result was that the domestic trade sector adopted the inspection opinion for Hanoi to employ: "If the cadre, worker or troop is not in the same household registration because of a remote assignment, children under working age and parents past working who rely on this person to live are issued dependent ration stamps and coupons."

The aforementioned reality indicates that inspection cadres cannot know everything about the operations of all specialized sectors. Consequently, they must rely on party committee echelons, authorities and those in charge of specialized sectors to enforce inspection tasks. When there is something wrong discovered, inspection cadres must seek to deeply understand, have clear and accurate proof and have substantive

conclusions before convincing the person in charge of the unit inspected. Conversely, the person in charge must have an objective attitude, have the authority to set punishment or commend lower levels in accordance with law, and have the authority to change to a new organizational structure to ensure the internal integrity of his unit.

Combatting every negative manifestation to reestablish the new order of the socialist regime is an extremely difficult and complicated task. It demands great effort from the inspection sector and vigorous assistance from the city's party committee echelons and authorities if there is to be sufficient strength to contribute to reducing negative phenomena to the lowest extent possible and to turning the capital of Hanoi into the leading unit of the entire country in building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland.

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CSO: 4209/296

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### NEW SOURCES OF SUPPLIES SOUGHT BY SUPPLY SECTOR

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Mar 83 p 1

Article in "Everything for the Socialist Fatherland, for the Happiness of the People"  
column: "Supply Sector: Many Measures for Obtaining Domestic Sources of Supplies"

Text In managing supply, the supply sector is attempting to encourage sectors and localities to obtain additional sources of supplies on the spot to put into production and to actively overcome supply difficulties for primary level units. For the past 2 years, the sector has mobilized 150 million dong of accumulated supplies for production, retreaded 23,350 tires, restored 31,500 storage batteries, renewed 2,800 tons of used oil, and purchased 52,000 tons of scrap steel.

The sector is also closely coordinating with the foreign trade sector, organizing delegations to go oversee goods, and actively establishing relations with friendly countries to bring goods back. As a result, deliveries of goods from abroad have undergone favorable changes; the amount of goods left abroad is diminishing markedly.

However, material supply planning remains weak and supply capabilities are not under control. Many units are not really concerned about supply effectiveness. Production of domestic supplies and mobilization of stored and discarded supplies for production remain weak.

The supply sector met to review the efforts of the past 2 years and to set forth many practical measures for 1983 and the two coming years (1984 and 1985). These include giving due consideration to improving the quality of creating sources, even more satisfactorily performing import work, encouraging production of domestic supplies, mobilizing and fully utilizing all sources of supply for production so as to create new supply forces more and more consistent with the needs of the economy which is undergoing many new changes. In 1983, the sector is striving to put into use a volume of slow turnover supplies valued at 500 million dong, retread 13,300 automobile tires, restore 16,000 storage batteries, gather, exchange and repair 1,000 electric motors, and renew 1,500 tons of used oil.

To create initiative for production installations in 1983, the sector is striving to complete the material supply plan for the entire year in 11 months and, for 1984 and 1985, in 10 months. For the immediate future the sector is concentrating on streamlining the organizational structure from the central government to the localities in order to control sources and types of supplies and the supply requirements of national economic sectors; rearranging cadres and workers according to specialties and fields, and reducing administrative labor to shift to creating sources of goods, picking up,

purchasing and salvaging old, discarded supplies. The sector is prioritizing capital for repairs to improve the level of existing storehouse projects and create storage systems and clusters to support receipt of import goods and acquisition of domestic supplies.

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## AGRICULTURE

### THANH HOA ENCOURAGES MANIOC PROCESSING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Mar 83 p 1

[Article: "Thanh Hoa Strives to Purchase 10,000 Tons of Manioc to Convert to Paddy Equivalent"]

[Text] Along with actively purchasing tenth-month paddy, Thanh Hoa is concentrating on purchasing and processing manioc. The entire province, primarily the eight mountain districts, are attempting to purchase 10,000 tons of manioc that have been converted to paddy equivalent, including half of which is sliced manioc, filament manioc and manioc flour.

The province is holding technical guidance courses on drying manioc, building drying kilns, and using peelers, slicers and scrapers. In addition to supplying production installations 40 pieces of corrugated sheet metal to build drying kilns, the grain sector is satisfactorily coordinating with local industrial, small industrial and handicrafts sectors to produce and supply to manioc-growing areas 6,000 implements comprised of peelers, slicers and scrapers. Recently, the Mat Son Vermicelli Enterprise, in accordance with the province's policy, improved the equipment which makes vermicelli so it can process various types of manioc, corn and potato flour into filament form with an output of between 2,000 and 3,000 tons of filament annually. The grain sector also is restoring and putting into operation three production installations to produce manioc starch in the three districts of Nhu Xuan, Cam Thuy and Thach Thanh, and a number of production installations to produce manioc flour and meal in the districts of Quan Hoa, Ba Thuoc and Ngoc Lac.

To encourage manioc growers and processors, the province has set forth the procedure: if a kilogram of processed manioc is delivered to the granary for sale to the state, 0.7 dong is paid and small crafted goods can be bought corresponding in value to the amount of processed manioc sold to the state. Drying kilns and processing implements delivered to production installations are valued in exchange for manioc. Fees and man-days for transporting manioc to state granaries are figured appropriately and paid fairly.

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AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES, PRODUCTION COLLECTIVES SET UP IN NAM BO

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] VNA--By the end of 1982, the Nam Bo provinces have set up 9,757 production collectives and 198 agricultural cooperatives and organized over 10,000 production solidarity teams but have attracted only 21.3 percent of the total number of peasant households and 15.6 percent of the total farming area into the collective production system. Just in 1982, the provinces have built up nearly 5,000 new collectives--a figure higher than the total number of collectives set up previously. At present, 4 precincts and districts, 3 cities, 244 villages and wards and 602 hamlets have basically completed the introduction of peasants into the collective production system of cooperatives and production collectives. The provinces of Dong Thap and Tien Giang are two localities where the cooperativization movement has developed relatively well.

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### ELECTRICITY MISUSE, THEFT BECOMING WIDESPREAD PRACTICE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Mar 83 p 3

[VNA News Release: "Ministry of Power and Ministry of Interior Discuss Methods of Protecting Electric Power Sector, Resisting Negative Aspects in Power Distribution, Use"]

[Text] Recently, the Ministry of Power and Ministry of Interior held a conference to discuss methods of protecting the electric power sector and resisting negative aspects in power distribution and use.

During the recent past, many machine and powerline breakdowns and many violations of socialist property in the electric power sector have created harm to the electric power sector and many other economic sectors with even some incidents of a destructive nature.

Due to poor protection, nearly all plants, powerlines and electric power construction work sites suffered losses of material with one construction work site during the period from June 1981 to July 1982 losing 193 tons of cement, 143 tons of iron and steel, 1,500 kilograms of gasoline and oil, 131 tons of sheet metal, 130 kilograms of explosives and many other valuable materials and equipment.

There are still many negative aspects in electric power distribution and use. The bribery, collusion and authoritarianism of workers in the electric power sector cause a loss of prestige to the sector. Many users of electricity still do so in an arbitrary manner, do not follow the plans for distribution in use scheduling and capacity and use electricity for producing unassigned goods with an adverse effect on the electric power network. During the recent past, key units such as the Thanh Long Bridge work site, the Bai Bang Paper Mill, the Bim ~~Sai~~ Cement Plant, the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Plant construction site, etc. have exceeded the assigned plan with some units using three times the amount of electricity assigned. In local areas, the theft of electricity by individuals for illegal production is fairly widespread.

First of all to overcome this situation, the electric power sector has coordinated with the public security sector and local administrations to launch a mass movement of protecting the material and technical base of the electric power sector. The sector has revamped the organization apparatus, purifying the cadre and worker ranks in the sector and especially in the critical steps; and strengthened

economic management methods, protection of socialist property, study to supplement protection regulations, receipt and expenditure stipulations and procedures, material receipt and transportation, clear establishment of responsibility and limits, organization of patrols to protect power lines and the provision of fire fighting and prevention equipment.

The public security sector has firmly coordinated with the electric power sector and other related sectors to halt every destructive plot of the enemy and theft of socialist property managed by the electric power sector, participated in the selection and training of full-time protection forces and village and ward public security forces have been mobilized to participate in protecting plants and power lines. The public security sector investigates and clarifies the destruction and theft of equipment, machinery and attachments of the electric power sector.

At the present time, electricity supplied for production and daily living is still in short supply. The distribution and use of electricity has been placed in the protection theme of the electric power sector. The electric power sector has assigned responsibility to each service, subsector and electric power worker to avoid the arbitrary supply and cutting of electric power service which creates difficulties and disturbances for primary level production units. The electric power and public security sectors will coordinate in resisting the illegal use of electricity.

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## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### BRIEFS

SMALL INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFTS--Hanoi, 23 Mar (VNA)--Forty four cooperatives and 40 teams engaged in small industry and handicraft production have been established in Thuan Hai Province, central Vietnam, employing 10,000 workers. These cooperatives and teams have manufactured hundreds of items of commodities for domestic consumption and export. These commodities including chemicals, chemical fertilizers, building materials, garments, foodstuffs, are mostly made of local materials. Thuan Hai can obtain tens of thousands of cubic metres of timber, tens of thousands of tonnes of rattan and bamboo and other products from its 600,000 hectares of forests. In particular, its latania forest covering nearly 6,000 hectares can yield 5,000-6,000 tonnes of leaves yearly. The province has 10 cooperatives and teams producing goods made of latania leaves such as mats, hand bags, hats and sandals. The Quang Canh Cooperative in Phan Thiet town last year manufactured over 40,000 pieces of goods, chiefly for export, valued at 1,463,000 dong from 215 tonnes of latania leaves. Besides, the local artisans have produced an increasing quantity of commodities and art objects for export, such as stone and wooden statuettes and creeper rugs. This year, the provincial small industrial and handicraft service plans to boost its export value to 15,000,000 dong, double the 1982 figure. [Text] [OW290511 Hanoi VNA in English 0743 GMT 23 Mar 83 OW]

CSO: 4200/482

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS IN BINH TRI THIEN IMPROVED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Tran Quoc Viet: "Merging of ATZ65N and PC1000 Automatic Switchboards"]

[Text] A PC1000 automatic switchboard was built and installed in Hanoi City in 1967. Jointly made by the United States and Belgium, it had a total operational capacity of 600 numbers but only 300 of them could really be used.

After the liberation day, the posts and telegraph sector in Binh Tri Thien Province started repairing the remaining 300 numbers to raise the maximum usability of this equipment to 600 numbers. However, the city's activities required a yearly addition of 70 to 80 numbers under the form of branch circuits and magnetic switchboards for internal use within various agencies with a view to reducing the volume of direct telephones. This measure somewhat remedied the insufficient automatic telephone capacity but the situation remained patchy.

To reduce difficulties, the Binh Tri Thien posts and telegraph sector was provided with a GDR-made automatic switchboard of the ATZ65N type which had a 400 number capacity and was equipped with devices of a high mechanical durability and accuracy. Because our construction abilities were greatly limited, it was difficult to install the ATZ65N switchboard in accordance with the planning requirements and also to merge it with the PC1000 switchboard network.

The Binh Tri Thien posts and telegraph sector managed to overcome many difficulties such as those encountered in gathering over 60 tons of equipment and bringing them in from Da Nang and obtaining 16 collections of explanatory diagrams. At the same time, the sector sent a number of technical cadres to the Hanoi posts and telegraph service to observe and study the plan view structure and the way to assemble racks, to position the ends of current rectifier cables, to connect circuits among various racks and power sources and also to assemble and install this new type of equipment. On this basis, the sector concentrated on making in-depth technical investments in the second stage which consisted in making research and seeking ways to merge the two switchboards which had different technical features.

Because of its fundamental structure, the PC1000 switchboard was built as an independent unit devoid of any outcall intermediary line and any expandable medium for connection with other types of switchboard. For this reason, if one wanted to talk to a switchboard of another type, one should go through an intermediary relay. On the other hand, ATZ65N was a switchboard for hire which was designed for internal use in large agencies and enterprises, which was devoid of any automatic incoming-call intermediary line and which also should go through an intermediary line when one wanted to talk to a switchboard of another type.

Many opinions were expressed and many plans put forward. Each technical cadre assumed a job and spent days and nights near machines at the work site to study and implement the merger plans some of which had to be carried out as many as three or four times.

After a short period of time, a suitable plan was found out; it consisted in transforming the PC1000 switchboard circuits, transforming the intermediary P36 desk into a recording one to be used by both switchboards and raising the ATZ65N turning numbers from three to four digits to suit the old network. The technical unit in charge of the construction project made more than 20 innovations including the improvement and transformation of 10 SPUS sets into relay circuits connecting the PC1000 with the ATZ65N switchboard, the improvement of the recording, transmitting, deciphering, group selecting and marking systems of the ATZ65N switchboard to facilitate the merger, etc.

After nearly 5 months of work, the project was put into operation 2 months ahead of schedule resulting in a profit of 35,000 dong for the state and raising the total automatic telephonic capacity of Hue City from 600 to 1,000 numbers.

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## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### CORRUPTION OF RAILROAD TICKET SELLERS UNCOVERED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Feb 83 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Hanh, of Military Region 2: "Observations on the Yen Bai-Hanoi Express Train"]

[Text] While on mission on 23 January 1983, I took the Yen Bai-Hanoi express train No 22. After buying a ticket, I had a seat on car No 1. Casting an overall glance, I noticed that the cadres and people who bought express train tickets could have their seats after boarding and that they seemed to feel much more comfortable than on slow trains. However, there were inevitably some incidents which worried me and other passengers. For example, there was the duplication of seat numbers assigned to passengers buying tickets at and boarding the train from some [intermediary] railroad stations. Two or three persons were given the same seat number. For instance, though seat No 50 on car No 1 had already been occupied by a passenger boarding the train from Yen Bai, two more persons boarding the train from the Viet Tri railroad station carried tickets with the same seat No 50. At that time, many passengers had to stand at the adjoining ends of two cars. More serious was the fact that the train carried too many traders. Each trader carried along not only 20 kgs of merchandise but up to 50 or 60 kgs and even more. The trips of these traders were made convenient by the "assistance" of certain members of the train personnel. Sitting nearby me were 4 or 5 traders who boarded the train from Pho Lu, Hoang Lien Son, and were bound for Gia Lam where they would take another train for Haiphong. They carried along sticky rice, vermicelli, dried bamboo shoots and cinnamon. When the train arrived at the Viet Tri railroad station, another group of traders boarded car No 1, carrying with them dried cassava, fresh tea and vermicelli. They were bringing these merchandises from Tuyen Quang to Hanoi where they would go to Nam Ding and Thai Binh. These traders either stood up or sat down depending on whether other passengers had plenty of room on their seats or were crammed in; this was because these traders bought their tickets only when the train arrived at the Phuc Yen railroad station. The ticket seller on that day wore a red band on his left arm bearing the number 550 and the words "Ticket Controller." This man sold tickets to the traders. Attentively watching the goings-on between the ticket seller and the ticket buyers, I and some other passengers noticed the following: People boarding the train from Yen Bai and Pho Lu paid 50 dong each and those boarding from Viet Tri 20 dong each; each ticket buyer received one ticket from the hand of the ticket seller; after selling tickets to about 10 persons, the ticket

seller left. I asked to see two tickets which two of these persons had just bought. I found that the tickets were marked for the Dong Anh-Hanoi journey at the price of 10 dong. This means that the states collected only 10 dong from each trader who used the state-operated transportation means to carry goods from Pho Lu, Yen Bai and Viet Tri to Hanoi. The traders should have carried a sum of money equal to the price of a ticket to be bought at the departure station [which should be more than 10 dong] but through the above-mentioned dealing they could board any car whatever without having to pay the freightage and to submit their merchandise to any inspection. On his part, the ticket controller on each car had [his own earnings] "improved" a lot!

After seeing with my own eyes the above-mentioned incidents on a single trip by train, I feel compelled to jot down these lines and to propose that the railroad sector take educational measures and even stern disciplinary ones against persons who fail to comply with the regulations of the state and railroad sector and who allow traders to use the state-operated means to travel at will for commercial purposes, thus creating difficulties to the fulfillment of missions by cadres and armymen and to the traveling needs of the people.

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CSO: 4209/254

LABOR

BRIEFS

TRADE UNIONISTS IN FRANCE--Hanoi, 26 Mar (VNA)--A delegation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions led by its president, Nguyen Duc Thuan, signed a joint statement with a delegation of the French General Confederation of Labor (CGT) in Paris on 25 March during its visit to France. On this occasion, the CGT Secretariat gave a banquet in honour of the Vietnamese trade unionists. Speaking at the party, CGT Secretary-General Henri Krasueki said that his confederation would do its best to increase practical cooperation with and assistance to the Vietnamese labouring people in the new historic stage. Nguyen Duc Thuan thanked the CGT leadership for making his delegation's visit a success which, he noted, marked a new development of the relations between the trade unions of the two countries. [Text] [OW290511 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 26 Mar 83 OW] Hanoi, 29 Mar (VNA)--The delegation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions led by its president, Nguyen Duc Thuan, left Paris on March 27, successfully concluding its visit to France. The delegation conferred with a delegation of the French General Confederation of Labour (CGT) and called at the Benoit Frachon School of the CGT in Courcelles. It laid a wreath at the monument to the combatants of the Paris commune and the late leaders of the French Workers' Movement at the Pierre la Chaise Cemetery in Paris. The delegation also met with the National Committee of the France-Vietnam Friendship Association, and Vietnamese students and residents in France. [Text] [OW292028 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 29 Mar 83]

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April 21, 1983